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Loin Pork Chops, lb.	15¢
Pork Steaks, lb.	11¢
Lean Minced Beef, lb.	10¢

BUY AT CROSS' and SAVE

WEST BROMWICH AND EVERTON BEATEN IN ENGLISH CUP SOCCER

(Continued from Page 1)

Athlone Athletic 1. Huddersfield Town 1. Blackpool 1. Newcastle United 1. Darlington 1. Northampton Town 1. Leicester City 7. Crookton 1. Preston North End 0. Bolton Wanderers 0.

West Bromwich Albion 1. Aston Villa 1.

Brentford 2. Bath 0.

Bury 2. Swansea Town 1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Annual Reunion Dance and Card Party at South Park School. Friday Evening, January 15, commencing at 8 p.m. Tickets 25¢. This annual, popular event which is always looked forward to with fervor by the ex-pupils and friends of South Park School has been planned this season in a way that will give fullest enjoyment to every guest. It will be an opportunity for ex-pupils of years gone by to meet again and rejoice in the memory of happy days at South Park. Refreshments will be served. Good dance music provided. Remember the date—Friday, January 15. South Park corner Douglas and Michigan. ***

For Sale—De Forest Crosley seven-tube radio complete with aerial. Call evenings at 1780 Bay Street.

Gordon, Kinsman, Sayward Block—For remodeling and repairing, 33 years experience. ***

Harper Method—world famous hair preparations and cosmetics. 313 Sayward Block, Phone E 4926.

H. H. Livesey, chiropractic specialist. 312-3 Pemberton Building. ***

E. Hallson, chiropractor, electric therapist. 620 View Street; evenings 7 to 11. ***

Mrs. and Mrs. Crompton, teachers of singing and piano. Pupils now received for New Year. 446 Constance Avenue. Phone E 3697. ***

Morning Special at Spencer's Beauty Parlors, 5 till 10 o'clock without appointment. Marcel or finger wave, with shampoo, 75¢; permanent wave, \$5.75. All previous operators. ***

Palmer Cleaners and Dryers. We call and deliver. Phone G 9724. ***

Schubert Club—Recital—Arthur Johnson, soloist. Shrine Auditorium. February 2. ***

Sidney Hotel—week-end special—Sports, dinner, steak, French fried potatoes, dessert, 75¢. ***

Victoria Ladies' Chor Recital, with Ernest Caldwell, baritone. Friday January 15. 8.30. Shrine Auditorium. Tickets at Fletcher Bros., reserved 80¢; unreserved, 55¢; students, 30¢. ***

Women's Canadian Club—Annual bridge and mah-jong party. Empress Hotel, Tuesday, January 12, 2.30 p.m. Players \$1. Bring own scores and sets. Tea guests 4.15 p.m., 50¢. Phone G 2546. ***

Pantoum Dye Works of Canada Ltd. 1000 Empire St. Fife and Quads. Phone E 7155. Men's Three-piece Suits, Dry Cleaned and Pressed, \$1.00.

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PIGGY WIGGLY

Police Posse Expects to Capture Escaped Convict

Canadian Press

Peterboro, Ont., Jan. 9.—An escaped convict, dressed in a woman's clothes, was believed to-day to be surrounded by a posse half a mile outside this city. Police expected soon to arrest Gordon Calvert, who escaped from the Kingston penitentiary five days ago. On reports that masculine figure in woman's garb had been seen at Tweed, about 10 miles west of Peterborough, police and prison guards hurried to the district and were able virtually to establish identification. More than fifty men were engaged in the search near Tweed early to-day and every motorcar traveling the highway was halted and searched.

GERMANY NOW UNABLE TO PAY REPARATIONS

Chancellor Says That For Indefinite Time Country Cannot Provide Sums

French Finance Minister Says It Would Be Futile to Hold Conference

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent
Berlin, Jan. 9—Chancellor Brüning has informed Great Britain that when the Lausanne reparations conference convenes German will tell the world her ability to pay reparations is at an end.

He told Sir Horace Rumbold, British Ambassador, that not only for the present, but for an indefinite time to come Germany would be unable to pay.

The German delegation to the Lausanne meeting also would argue, he said, that so long as the present reparations policy continues, economic recovery for Germany and the world will be impossible.

REPORTS HEARD

The notification was given yesterday afternoon after reports had come from other European capitals that Dr. Brüning had said Germany would not be re-elected in November, and that Governor Franklin E. Roosevelt of New York, Franklin Roosevelt of New York, Governor Alvin E. Smith of Maryland, Governor Alfalfa" Murray of Oklahoma, Governor E. Y. Smith of Wyoming, Senator D. Baker, Secretary of War during the Wilson term, may next year occupy the White House.

Veteran observers, however, are cautious in making predictions after two years of economic distress and almost a year before the election.

FINANCE PROBLEMS

The economic position of the country is still serious. For example: The treasury shows a deficit of \$2,000,000,000 coming up. It has to raise \$2,000,000,000 more for President Hoover's reconstruction corporation. The manufacturers committee of the Senate, under the chairmanship of Robert La Follette, has been told in no uncertain language that private charity is not going to be sufficient to look after the needs of the unemployed. Ten thousand men—not Communists or Socialists—have marched to Washington to demand work. The favorable trade balance of the United States has been seriously affected during the last 75 per cent.

Now, President Hoover and the Republicans, in conjunction with the Democrats, have been active in attempting to deal with the situation by offering government support to big business.

TO MEET JANUARY 25

London, Jan. 9.—Great Britain to-day proposed January 25 as the date for the Lausanne reparations conference. It was understood the change from January 15 was suggested because it would be difficult for France to participate on the earlier date in view of the necessity for making certain cabinet changes.

WHEAT PLAN

As a gesture to the unemployed, Congress will probably arrange to take 40,000,000 bushels of wheat out of the Farm Board's store of 187,000,000 bushels, but the President, who has stood out all along for private relief, will veto this action.

DEBT READJUSTMENT

Liverpool, Eng., Jan. 9.—Convinced the United States will permit rearrangement of the war debts schedules, was expressed to-day by Alexander Shaw, a director of the Bank of England.

JUDGE ORDERS RIGHTS OF POOR BOY PROTECTED

(Continued from Page 1)

POINTS TO HUNDREDS OF ORPHANS

"In addition to other duties imposed upon him by this act, the Official Guardian shall act as the guardian ad litem of all infants whenever such an infant is required under rules of court and other orders. The rules of court provide that an infant must sue by next friend."

NO FIGHT EXPECTED

"The United States always had great confidence in a note," said The London Daily Express. "It commits the Official Guardian to nothing and sustains national self-respect. America is not going to fight because the chaos of maladministration in Manchuria is being replaced by Japanese orderliness."

THINKS ATTORNEY-GENERAL WOULD CONSENT

"I do not believe that the Attorney-General, who has charge of this matter, takes any such stand. He has probably never heard of the Official Guardian since my note friend if, after him he is of the opinion that a good prima facie case, establishing the injuries and carelessness of the defendant has been presented."

THE JUDGE AGREES

"The judge does not think the Official Guardian should act in any and every action—a solicitor general bringing, or where the action was not well founded or trumpery."

THE JUDGE AGREES

"The law is as contended. I can not help asking myself what is the position of the hundreds of poor little children in our many orphan asylums throughout the province?"

NO FIGHT EXPECTED

"If any of them should be mangled or injured by a careless driver, can it be supposed that the Crown should refuse its support because the Official Guardian might be ordered to pay some costs?"

NOT REGULAR MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

NO CLAIM ON CITY

"This man has no more claim on Vancouver than he has on Victoria," Col. Cooper wrote. "May we have a full statement of your policy in this matter for the information of the relevant departments and the Vancouver council?"

CHIEF HEALEY

Chief Healey, in his reply, said:

"Please be advised as far as I am aware it has always been the policy of this department to assist destitute deportees to their destination. Further than that, the city cannot go."

HE DENIED THE SERGEANT HAD BEEN TAKEN TO THE FIRE HALL

He denied the sergeant had told the men in question to apply for relief at the fire hall, because some of them were on duty and the chief did not want them to leave headquarters."

TRUSTEE FIGHT

Electoral for the School Board, in view of the appointment of an outside applicant as school nurse. The Local Council of Women, active in criticism,

is retiring, and two candidates, Ald. A. D. Ball and Charles Simms, are running for the office.

ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES

Aldermanic candidates at Port Alberni this year are: Keith Wiles, W. C. Hamilton, Anthony Watson, Walter Harris, A. Carlson and G. Woodford, with Ald. D. Stone seeking re-election.

H. P. Strain is returning from the police force, and is being supported by the firemen's union at the fire hall. Out

of courtesy to his committee Alderman Hawkins had been invited to be present."

"It feels that as mover of the motion, and an alderman, he had the right to discuss the matter with any body of men in the city's employ. I had arranged to speak to the men at the fire hall, because some of them were on duty and the chief did not want them to leave headquarters."

"When I went to keep my appointment I was told the men had gone to the City Hall, so I followed. In the committee room I was refused permission to speak," he concluded.

NOT REGULAR MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

ESQUIMALT BATTLE

At noon to-day none of Esquimalt's

many candidates for municipal office

had definitely announced themselves

in the ring for the one-year term on

the council occasioned by the resigna-

tion of Councillor Alex. Lockley,

who is standing for reelection again.

Councillor Albert Head, his nomination

has been withdrawn.

None of the three would be

available to speak on the main-

land on request," he concluded.

"And since that time," said Mr. Cooper, "the situation has rested exactly there. We have protested to the city and provincial authorities at Victoria, but have been able to secure absolutely no satisfaction."

STEVENS IS HOME-BOUND WITH NEW TRADE TREATY

(Continued from Page 1)

SEARCHED HOUSE

Police searched Mr. Fortescue's

house and they found

a single bedroom door damaged from

a twisted hinge, bloodstains on the

bedroom floor and one sheet missing.

None of the three would make any

statement about the matter.

Al Jones, navy enlisted man, was

seen to get out of his bed and

drive to the police station.

George Harbottle, driver of a police car, saw the car driving toward Koko Head at a fast rate, an elderly woman at the wheel. He gave chase along the Waialae Road and signalled another police car to join.

AT HIGH SPEED

Harbottle said he passed the sedan,

stopped his car and got out to order

it to stop. Instead, he said, the woman

drove to him and sped away.

At Koko Head road, Harbottle again took

up the chase, passed the other police

automobile and finally succeeded in

forcing the sedan into an embank-

ment.



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Country's Pros-
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Every dollar you spend for coal REMAINS RIGHT HERE IN CANADA! Out of every dollar you spend, between 80c and 90c goes for **WAGES** . . . goes towards providing food, shelter and clothing for **CANADIAN** workmen and families.

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About the Economy of
Coal As Compared
With Other Fuels

Remember this when you consider the economy of different fuels! Why send your money out of Canada for a fuel that has to be imported? Buy coal and you provide jobs for Canadian miners and workmen. Canada needs every citizen's co-operation . . . now, more than ever before!

Coal is **THE MOST ECONOMICAL** fuel you can buy! Every dollar for coal means a dollar for Canadian prosperity!

When You
**CAN'T
QUIT**



Fatigue is the signal to rest. Obey it if you can. When you can't, keep cool and carry-on in comfort.

Aspirin was meant for just such times, for it insures your comfort. Freedom from those pains that nag at nerves and wear you down. One tablet will block that threatening headache while it is still just a threat. Take two or three tablets when you've caught a cold, and that's usually the end of it.

Carry Aspirin tablets when you travel. Have some at home and keep some at the office. Like an efficient secretary, they will often "save the day" and spare you many uncomfortable, unproductive hours. Aspirin is harmless, so keep it handy, keep it in mind, and use it. No man of affairs can afford to ignore the score and more of uses explained in the proven directions. From a grumbling tooth to those rheumatic pains which seem almost to bend the bones, Aspirin tablets are ready with quick relief—and always work. Neuralgia. Neuritis. Any nagging, needless pain.



Get the genuine tablets, stamped with the Bayer cross. They are of perfect purity, absolute uniformity, and have the same action every time. Why experiment with imitations costing a few cents less? The saving is too little. There is too much at stake. But there is economy in the purchase of genuine Aspirin tablets in the large bottles.

QUEBEC PLANS TO CONTROL INSURANCE

GREAT LOAN COMMISSIONS ARE DISCUSSED

Companies Will Have to Transfer Deposits From Ottawa to Provincial Capital

Montreal, Jan. 9.—The Star says to-day:

"Authority to control insurance companies doing business within the Province of Quebec, recently transferred from the federal government to the provincial legislature by a decision of the Privy Council, is to be obtained immediately. It was learned to-day through reliable sources. A remodeled Insurance Act, based on the province's new powers, is to be introduced on the opening day of the coming session, it is understood."

"According to its provisions, insurance companies doing business in this province, whether their charter is foreign, federal or provincial, will have to submit to inspection by members of the Ottawa Board of Control. The authority to control insurance companies will be given to the provincial legislature."

"Another provision will make it impossible for other than registered insurance agents or brokers to operate in this province."

"The bill will most probably be sponsored by Premier Taschereau, acting as Provincial Treasurer."

CABINET TO DECIDE

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—(Canadian Press)—The cabinet will shortly consider the recently issued order of Hon. C. H. Caban, Secretary of State, which would ban civil servants from being members of the Ottawa Board of Control. The cabinet discussed two alternatives to Controllers Fulgence Charpentier and McCann—resign their municipal offices or accept a year's leave of absence without pay.

ENGINEERS TO MEET

Toronto, Jan. 9.—(Canadian Press)—The Engineering Institute of Canada yesterday announced it would hold its forty-sixth annual meeting in Toronto for three days, starting February 8. The institute expects 500 members will attend this year's meeting, which will be convened by S. G. Porter, Calgary, the president.

DUELS IN PERU
Lima, Peru, Jan. 9.—Challenges for two duels were issued to-day as a result of pandemic which reigned in the legislature yesterday evening during debate on the government's emergency bill for suppressing radical

RE-ELECTION OF JOBLESS ALIEN HINDENBURG IN HITLER'S HANDS PLAN OPPOSED

Nazis' Price Is Two Cabinet Posts, But Bruening Followers Object

Associated Press

Berlin, Jan. 9.—A possibility that large groups of Chancellor Heinrich Bruening's present followers may balk at any proposal to "deal" with Adolf Hitler or to give to the National Socialists posts in the cabinet was predicted in political circles and by some Berlin newspaper to-day.

"Personally," he said, "I feel that changing these people won't help by the federal government and other agencies that while the Socialists favored retaining the veteran Paul von Hindenburg as President, they would not permit a 'bargain' between the government and the Rightists to keep him there."

The Morgen Post said it had learned the Nazis had demanded two cabinet posts as the price of harmony.

With this situation in mind political observers hesitated to guess what would be the result of the Chancellor's attempt to secure a standstill agreement, begun when he conferred with Hitler on Thursday.

WANT UNITED GERMANY

Purpose of the suggested agreement was taken to be the uniting of various political parties to secure the re-election of President von Hindenburg and to present a united German front to the world on the eve of important international conferences.

Conferences with Socialist leaders also were held with the government Thursday. Without the consent of two-thirds of the Reichstag the clause which limits the President's term to seven years cannot be changed, and consequently agreement of the National Socialists and the Socialists, the two groups farthest apart in Germany's political line-up, would be needed. They have 107 and 143 votes respectively.

A regular presidential election would take place next May.

DRAMATIC TURN

It was a dramatic turn in German politics which saw the fiery Hitler, former non-commissioned officer in the German Imperial army sitting in the Reichstag on his old field marshall's seat next to Hindenburg. It was for Hitler to decide whether to command his Fascist legions in the Reichstag to prolong for one year von Hindenburg's term as president.

In the two days of conferences Hitler first listened to overtures by Wilhelm Groener, Minister of Defence, and then talked with Chancellor Bruening.

**DAWES SOON
TO QUIT AS U.S.
AMBASSADOR**

Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 9.—Charles G. Dawes intends to resign as United States ambassador to Great Britain. His resignation will take effect after the completion of his term as chairman of the United States delegation to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva. As he puts it, he does "not expect to remain for the technical work" there.

Just before leaving here yesterday evening for Chicago his home city, he announced his plan to return to private life after years of almost constant government service.

A former Vice-President and often mentioned before the 1928 primaries as a possible candidate for President, Brig.-Gen. Dawes will retire on the eve of another national election.

The name of Mr. Dawes already has been mentioned in speculation this year as Republican presidential nominee. He has put aside this speculation as "nonsense." However, the first reaction in political circles was to regard his resignation as significant politically.

He was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain in 1929 by President Hoover, after leaving the vice-presidency the preceding year.

SOME NEW ALPINE PLANTS

By JOHN HUTCHISON, F.R.H.S.

A white form of Campanula Allionii, more correctly, Campanula Alpestris, has been shown at one of the shows of the British Alpine Gardeners' Society. It was collected by Dr. Jenkin. The flowers are not quite so large as the type, but the white form is absolutely new in cultivation.

Dr. P. L. Giuseppe, the well-known collector, has brought to England from Mount Kaimachkalan, in northern Macedonia, Campanula Formanekiana. This is said to be a very beautiful monocarpic species. In nature the plant is a crevice lover in hard limestone, the name Campanula epiphysis has been misapplied to it, but the authorities at Kew have put it in its right place.

It forms a single rosette of handsome, crinkled, downy, grey leaves, from which rises the tall stem, bearing a number of very pale blue flowers, bell-shaped and quite large.

Campanula Haskinsiana is a very rare plant indeed from high elevations of the Pinus range in Northern Greece. This plant makes a stout, prostrate, branched, set thinly but evenly with little jagged-edged leaves of rather thick texture. The flowers are open bells of rich purple. Only three plants arrived in England last year, but these have been flowered and, it is hoped, will set seed.

UNKNOWN IN CULTIVATION

Lamaria glaciolaris closely allied to Lamaria glaciolaris and both are almost unknown in cultivation. Roger Bevan collected it on the Picos de Europa.

In some ways it resembles Linaria Alpina, but it is a better perennial, and has more and larger flowers without a trace of orange at the throat and lip. The flowers are a brilliant violet-blue.

A plant collected by Dr. Giuseppe on the Rock of Gibraltar is Sedum Winkleri.

It forms a basal rosette of mostly erect leaves, lanceolate in shape and with smooth sides, fine hairs. The flower stems grow to twenty-four inches in height with a good coating of white meal on the upper half, and carries a crowded spike of about a dozen stalkless, nodding flowers, very sweetly scented, funnel-shaped and up to an inch across at the mouth. The color is violet-blue, but seems paler owing to the drooping of white falls.

It is a native of Yunnan and Szechuan.

From sheltered places in sun and half shade. With care, it may be grown in gardens but, for the present, while it remains scarce, the Alpine house should be its home.

None of the plants mentioned in these notes are so far to be had in Canada, but within twelve months

they should be obtainable.



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NEW COLORS, NEW DESIGNS

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NEW CLASS FOR GARNET WHEAT IS PROPOSED

Federal Agriculture Minister
Suggests Postponement of
Change From "Northern"

Canadian Press

Regina, Jan. 9.—An economy move in connection with schools in the prairie provinces is believed imminent, with the information that the present

school year will be reduced to nine months. The school grants will be reduced in view of information given recently by Premier J. T. M. Anderson, Minister of Education of Saskatchewan, and reduction of the school year, it is expected, would mean the grant would be decreased to a less extent than otherwise.

The Saskatchewan elementary school grant is present \$1.60 per day for the school year, or a total \$300 per rural school per year.

The proposed reduction in the school year would not necessarily affect the length of time which schools would remain open, but merely the number of days for which the government would in future pay the grant, it is said.

FOURTEEN-YEAR SENTENCE

Montreal, Jan. 9. (Canadian Press)—Fourteen years in the penitentiary was the sentence meted out to Frank Highstead, thirty-one, of Toronto, by Judge Teresio here yesterday, following his conviction of holding up a restaurant on New Year's Eve.

He was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain in 1929 by President Hoover, after leaving the vice-presidency the preceding year.

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DR. WHEELER'S FARM

Mr. Weir said that on his way to Ottawa, he would call on the members of the western Canada grain standards board as well as members of the grain trade to discuss questions with them.

"I want to discuss with them the possibility, without any injury to the reputation of Canadian wheat in the export market, of postponing the recommendation of the grain standards board that Garnet wheat should be lifted out of the present standards and given

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ABOUT THE LIMIT

THE CRITICAL FINANCIAL SITUATION
 of the provincial government is common knowledge. Finance Minister Jones is working on the herculean job of bridging a five-million-dollar gap between revenue and expenditure in the approaching budget besides clearing up liabilities arising from previous deficits. Obviously, if he shall be unable to cut down provincial expenditure by five millions—and the indications are that he will not be able to do it—he shall be in for another dose of taxation.

From time to time recently we have had reports of many taxation expedients said to be under governmental consideration. Some of these rumored devices are so weird that it is hard to believe they are receiving even the distinction of official attention. The latest is the declaration, to which our columnist gave currency yesterday, that the government actually is considering taxing the proceeds of its one per cent tax of last year after the money has been paid into the provincial treasury, by a process which at the same time would tax the public on something it did not possess.

For the most part the one per cent tax on wages is deducted from salaries or wages by employers and paid to the government, according to statutory requirement. That is to say, in the case of a salary of, say, \$100 per month, the employer deducts one dollar, which, of course, reduces the income of the employee by that amount. The latest expedient proposes to tax this income on the basis of \$1,200 a year, although the employee receives \$1,080. Thus he is to be taxed on the \$12 per year or one dollar per month he does not receive. A fearful and wonderful device, indeed, and one which opens to the world an entirely new taxation system; a method under which a government may tax its own receipts and make somebody else pay on something he never had.

The scheme undoubtedly unfolds a panorama of illimitable taxation possibilities; for instance, it might be extended to the point of taxing a twelve-hundred-dollar-a-year man on the basis of twice that income on the ground that he might have earned that amount if times were good. In that way the government could tax hard times; defy them, so to speak. Then again, why not tax people on their expenditures as well as on the incomes they have and the incomes they have not? In fact, there are all sorts of ways of trying to raise money; the only trouble is that they will not work.

Fortunately for both the government and the public—particularly the government—the freak proposal mentioned by our columnist yesterday is not likely to get very far, no matter how seriously it is being considered in government circles now. The public is willing to give its government—it's own committee of management—every reasonable co-operation in the solution of the public's problems as long as the government shows ordinary intelligence and decency in its operations; but it certainly will not permit itself to be imposed upon by any tax buccaneering of this kind. Nor will it permit itself to be exploited.

GERMANY TO REPUDIATE

WHEN THE YOUNG PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE reported recently that there would have to be a new arrangement for Germany's reparations payments it was made fairly clear that the Hoover moratorium would have to be extended beyond next summer. Now comes a dispatch from Berlin announcing that Chancellor Brüning has informed Great Britain that when the Lausanne reparations conference convenes toward the end of this month, Germany will tell the world that her ability to pay reparations is at an end, that not only for the present but for an indefinite time to come Germany will be unable to pay. We also are told that the German delegation to the Lausanne meeting will argue that so long as the present reparations policy continues, economic recovery for Germany and the world will be impossible.

If the German Chancellor's announcement is to be taken as the definite decision of the German government, the business of the delegates to the forthcoming conference will be to determine what action shall be taken in regard to it. It can be assumed that France will require to be convinced beyond all doubt that the economic condition of Germany justifies that country's virtual repudiation of her liabilities—for if the Chancellor's statement means anything at all, it means repudiation. The report of the Young Plan Advisory Committee, although it took Germany's plight into full account, it did not go so far as to declare her indefinitely unable to pay, yet it did not present a very encouraging picture.

The point that at once arises in view of to-day's developments is what the European countries can do about collecting reparations if Germany resolutely refuses to pay, and what the United States can do about it if, in turn, the European governments in debt to her say, just as definitely as Chancellor Brüning appears to have said that, not being able to collect from Germany, they will not be in a position to meet their obligations to the United States government. It is an open question if France will try to collect by force as she did when she conducted her costly experiment in the Ruhr in 1923. There is no likelihood that the United States will get herself tangled up with a collecting box. And not all the pounding of United States senators or the thunders of the Hearst press will very materially alter the situation.

Several British and United States statesmen have often argued in favor of complete cancellation of all war debts and reparations. It is now being realized in Britain, incidentally, that the people of that country can not possibly meet their obligations to the Washington government under the present system of prohibitive tariffs. The News-Chronicle comes out flatly with an appeal to Premier MacDonald "to tell the

truth to America regardless of consequences." Mr. Lloyd George also says "clean the slate of all war debts and reparations, otherwise no measure of prosperity can be achieved."

It has not been the policy of Great Britain to repudiate her obligations. But it is only fair to point out that under the present reparations and inter-governmental debt arrangement Britain really receives more in payment from her European debtors than she is paying out to the United States, despite the generally accepted view that she merely passes on what is paid to her by the Bank of International Settlements at Basle. If Germany defaulted, however, and Britain were unable to collect from her debtors, she either would have to do as The News-Chronicle suggests, and say to the United States that she can not go on with her payments to Washington, or find all the money herself, which would be the last straw for the British taxpayers' back.

The circumstances of the present are unlike the circumstances of other post-war years. The world is faced not only with an economic crisis the end of which is not yet in sight, but it also is witnessing the spectacle of a nation defeated in war virtually dictating to the victors—and all this in a world spending nearly \$5,000,000,000 a year on armaments!

A NEW TREATY

ALTHOUGH THE DETAILS OF THE TRADE TREATY WHICH HON. H. H. STEVENS AND HON. W. Downie Stewart have negotiated for the consideration of Canada and New Zealand have not been made public, it is to be hoped the agreement will be a satisfactory one.

IT IS gratifying to know that the negotiations, which at one time looked as if they would fail over the butter question, have resulted in a harmonious conclusion.

The meeting between these ministers should do much to remove the economic tension which the tariff battle between the two dominions has created.

The Canadian Minister went to Honolulu under a heavy handicap of his own government's creation. Mr. Stevens must have known before he left these shores that New Zealand's representative would base the major part of his argument in favor of a new arrangement on a substantial preference for his country's butter—nine-tenths of her sales to us before the abrogation of the old agreement. Mr. Stewart naturally was not concerned in the five-cent duty imposed on Australian butter under the new treaty; he regarded that as purely a matter between Canada and Australia. But before he left New Zealand his own government entered into a favored-nation trade treaty with Belgium under which New Zealand butter will enter that market by paying about a one-and-one-half-cent duty—compared with the eight-cent duty imposed on the same butter by Canada. This gave Mr. Stewart a rather powerful bargaining weapon; and we may be sure he made the most of it.

The whole butter question, of course, has undergone a very considerable change in the last two years. In 1929 Canada was not producing sufficient to satisfy her own requirements—and we made up the deficiency by importing from Australia and New Zealand, very largely from New Zealand. It paid a duty of only one cent a pound. It came in in large quantities; but it did not deserve the Canadian wholesale price of around forty-one cents a pound. Then the bad crop year came and more farmers began to produce butter; and now Canada is on an export basis—with butter netting the dairymen only a little more than half the amount per pound that it did in 1929. But no New Zealand butter is coming in; yet the people of Canada were told in the election campaign of 1930 that New Zealand butter imports were killing the Dominion's dairy industry, that only by assuring to the producer fifty-cent, and even sixty-cent, butter by a very substantial increase in the tariff, could the industry be saved.

There is now a golden opportunity for Mr. Stevens, or an expert on this matter of butter, to explain how a dairy industry which was supposed to be dying a slow death when the dairymen were getting forty-one cents wholesale—when Canada was obliged to bring in large supplies from New Zealand to satisfy her own needs—and is now flourishing, with butter on an export basis and subject to world price, the wholesale price of which is about twenty-five cents.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY**WESTERN CANADA'S GROWTH**

The Winnipeg Free Press

Western Canada has more than five times the population that it had in 1901, according to the census figures lately announced. The increase has been from 586,000 thirty years ago, to 3,037,829 in June of last year.

This rate of growth was far in excess of that of Eastern Canada where the increase in the same period was from 4,726,000 to 7,215,000.

The actual increase in the west was 2,439,000, and that in the east was 2,586,000, or but little more. The western population increased by 400 per cent, while the eastern population increased about 55 per cent.

Thirty years ago there were only 586,000 people west of the Great Lakes in a total population of the Dominion of 5,371,000. To-day there are 3,037,000 westerners in a total population of 10,553,000.

The growth of the west has directly contributed to the growth of the east, particularly to the building up of the industrial and commercial centres, because the increasing western population was chiefly engaged in agriculture and other primary industries, and provided a great market for eastern manufacturers and importers.

"WIND IT UP AGAIN"

THE NEW OUTLOOK

Whatever his hopes and fears regarding civilization, the very popular "Gloomy Dean" of St. Paul's, Dr. W. R. Inge, has revealed himself as an optimist over the ultimate fate of the universe. Discussing the somewhat dismal prophecies of Eddington and Jeans that the universe is radiating itself to pieces and must end in nothingness, Dean Inge said: "Even if the whole world order which we know must submit to universal doom, that only means that our world order is one of the purposes of God which, like all purposes—that are not frustrated, has its proper beginning, middle and end. In that case they may be and probably are other world orders of which we know nothing." The theory of an expanding and vanishing universe is too pessimistic for the Dean of St. Paul's and is a complete reversal of the nineteenth century's philosophy of hopefulness. "If the universe is running down like a clock," he suggested, in his Warburton lecture, "the clock must have been wound up at a date which we could name if we knew it. The world, if it has had an end in time, must have had a beginning in time." He thinks that science itself may be driving us back to the traditional Christian doctrine that God created the world out of nothing at a certain date. Or if an absolute beginning and end are unthinkable, "it is not reasonable," he says "to assume that whatever power wound up the clock once might be able to wind it up again."

Several British and United States statesmen have often argued in favor of complete cancellation of all war debts and reparations. It is now being realized in Britain, incidentally, that the people of that country can not possibly meet their obligations to the Washington government under the present system of prohibitive tariffs. The News-Chronicle comes out flatly with an appeal to Premier MacDonald "to tell the

Loose Ends

Justice at last is vindicated on our road—a new one is born—and justice is trampled in the gravel.

By H. B. W.

I WOULD like to devote a little space

here to-day to pointing out the obvious duty of all patriotic citizens at this crisis in the affairs of our civilization. This is a time for unselfishness, for idealism, for public service. This is the time, in short, for all good men to turn out and vote for Councillor Wriggledown. Look at the record of the man. Look for it hard, because I personally am unable to find it. It is a remarkable record. It is a record which any man might well be glad to have someone else hold. Consider his famous attack in our council on something or other which I cannot just remember at the moment. Consider his stirring defence of that other master which escapes my memory. Remember, citizens, what he did on behalf of the great nameless movement of public uplift which did so much to save our country from something which might have happened otherwise.

WE WILL let me assure the public and the Prince of Saanich politics that we are Britshers out our way. We are not, then, nice. We do not sell our birthright for a load of gravel.

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MODERN MAN UNFIT FOR AUTO. JUDGE DECIDES

Humans Not Yet Developed
Enough For Control of
Motors, He Says

Two Motorists Crashing at
Mid-day in Open Space,
Cause of His Hopelessness

Surprise that drivers of two automobiles could allow their cars to crash in broad noon daylight and at the same time not be injured. The road and the highway running on the abandoned line of the B.C. Electric interurban, was expressed by Judge Lampman in giving judgment in the suit of John Thom against Hamish Sibbald.

"Either driver could have seen the other when at least 100 yards from the corner," said the judge. "At such a place it is difficult to understand why the drivers of two cars could not get across without running into each other. It was in daylight, with nothing to hide one from the other. One would think that the natural instinct for self-preservation would cause automobile drivers to take more care, but the number of accidents that happen with neither driver exercising care seems to indicate that touch with the wheel of a motor car removes in too many cases all idea of caution and self-preservation."

DECIDES PEOPLE ARE UNFIT
Since motor cars have become in general use, there have been trying motor car collision cases continually, and I am almost forced to the conclusion that, as a people we are unfit to be entrusted with motor cars. In England and in the United States, as well as in Canada, the motor car traffic every year takes a tremendous toll in human lives, and the question of how to prevent it engages the attention of different societies and legislatures, but with little or no success.

"Compulsory insurance and other suggested remedies are, I am afraid, not enough; only cars of good speed were manufactured until the present danger would almost pass away, but a public accustomed to forty to sixty miles an hour will not hear of anything so old-fashioned and slow as a reduction of speed."

CRAZE FOR SPEED BLAMED
The craze for speed is the root of the trouble, and at the present time one wonders what all the hurry is about as all over the world the one and only thing that people have in abundance is 'time.' One hears of people who are as yet unfit for self-government, and the reason, of course, is that their civilization has not advanced sufficiently for them to be safely entrusted to look after their own affairs. Following along the same idea, it would seem that we are not yet fit for motor cars—at any rate if we are we are not making a success of the use of motor cars.

"It is not that the brain and hand are not equal, because they have been very skilfully developed, so far as the brain is concerned; experience shows that around crowded streets, with a policeman on each corner, motor car traffic manoeuvres with little or no danger to anyone. But let the motorists take to the back streets or to a highway and he becomes a different being at once. He is more like a runaway horse, who sees nothing, and he is really not like the horse, because he does not see, but his civilization has not advanced far enough yet to make him heed.

"The craze for speed is the root of the idea that the motor car arrived too soon. At any rate, I feel sure that some hundreds of years hence, when a reader looks up some of our newspapers and reads the accounts of incidents on motor car victims, he will form the conclusion that we were a wild lot."

WHICH TO BLAME
The plaintiff saw Sibbald a considerable way from the corner, but he, being on the right, decided to go through. He at least, looked and saw the other car. Sibbald, I must conclude, did not look when he should have looked.

"It is no answer to say he looked and did not see, as the car was there to be seen. As to the speed each was traveling, the evidence rather indicates that Sibbald was going faster, and from the manner in which he met me I am inclined to think that he arrived at the intersection a shade ahead of Thom, but it was a near thing."

"Thom saw the other car and says it was coming fast and jumping around on the road and, notwithstanding, he kept on, thinking the road would slow up and give him the right-of-way. It was not a stop street and as Sibbald was as near I think Thom was guilty of considerable negligence."

Sibbald certainly was negligent, and as I am unable to say whose negligence was the greater, I find them equally at fault. Both cars were damaged beyond repair. Thom's car was worth \$50.00 and he had the wreck removed at a cost of \$5.00. Sibbald's car was worth \$150.00.

"The result is that Thom is entitled to judgment on his claim for \$27.50, and the defendants are entitled to judgment on their counter-claim for \$75.00."

The judge ruled each side should pay half the costs.

P. J. Sinnott conducted the case for Mr. Thom, while Roy Manzer conducted the defence.

Regimental Activities



CHRONIC BRONCHITIS

RAS-MAH Coughs taken with a hot drink at meals are positive relief for Chronic Bronchitis. A wonderful remedy. Harmless. \$1 a box of 20 dragees. Just try.

RAS-MAH
RAZ-MAH

Brigade orders by Lieut.-Col. T. B. Monk, V.D., commanding 9th (B.C.) Coast Brigade C.A.

Duties for week ending January 16—Orderly officer, Second Lieut. C. A. Smurthwaite. Next for duty, Lieut. W. G. Scott. Orderly sergeant, Sergeant C. O. Fensham. Next for duty, Lance-Sergeant F. V. Richardson.

Parades—All units of the brigade will parade under their respective baton commanders on Tuesday, January 12. Fall in at 7:30 p.m. Dress, blue uniforms and breeches.

Battery commanders will hand parade over to Major V. McKenna, M.C., at 8:15 p.m. for instruction.

Provisional School (Mobile) C.D. and A.A.—Battery commanders will remain in command, a provisional school of artillery (mobile, C.D. and A.A.) will commence at the Armories on Monday, 7:30 p.m., January 11.

Gun practice and general efficiency.

The 56th Heavy Battery C.A. won first place in gun practice and general efficiency competitions.

The District Officer Commanding M.D. XI conveys his congratulations to the officer commanding and personnel of the 56th Heavy Battery for this fine showing.

Appointments, promotions and retirements—The following extract from A.P.R. & R. No. 19 is republished for information of those concerned: To be captain, Lieut. W. A. Fraser, C.A.M.C.

S. R. BOWDEN,
Captain and Adjutant, 5th (B.C.)
Coast Brigade C.A.



TRAIL SMELTER PRODUCTION CUT

Output of Metals For Year Shows Substantial Decrease

Montreal, Jan. 9.—Production figures for 1931 were made public to-day by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited, and reveal a general decline from the output of the preceding year at the company's big smelter plant at Trail, B.C.

The company's production of lead in 1931 amounted to 128,843 tons, which compares with 151,492 tons in the preceding year. Output of zinc at 101,124 tons in 1931 contrasts with 119,550 tons in 1930. Gold production at 1,667 tons, compared with 7,004 tons in the preceding year. Gold production at 24,968 ounces compared with 25,7782 ounces, while silver output at 6,572,119 ounces compares with 6,938,759 ounces in 1930.

DECIDES PEOPLE ARE UNFIT

Since motor cars have become in general use, there have been trying motor car collision cases continually, and I am almost forced to the conclusion that, as a people we are unfit to be entrusted with motor cars. In England and in the United States, as well as in Canada, the motor car traffic every year takes a tremendous toll in human lives, and the question of how to prevent it engages the attention of different societies and legislatures, but with little or no success.

"Compulsory insurance and other suggested remedies are, I am afraid, not enough; only cars of good speed were manufactured until the present danger would almost pass away, but a public accustomed to forty to sixty miles an hour will not hear of anything so old-fashioned and slow as a reduction of speed."

ORDERS— Duties will be as follows:

Week ending January 18: Orderly officer, Lieut. G. Paradise; orderly sergeant, Sgt. E. Callahan; orderly corporal, Cpl. J. Campbell.

Week ending January 25: Orderly officer, Lieut. J. S. Craig; orderly sergeant, Asst.-Sgt. R. Hocking; orderly corporal, Cpl. L. Lewis.

Parades—The battalion will parade at the Armories at 8 p.m., January 11; dress drill order. The commanding officer requests a full attendance of all ranks.

Training—Monday, January 11, at the Armories at 8 p.m., under company arrangements in accordance with company training schedule.

Text books—Attention is again drawn to the notice of all concerned that a number of text books are on loan. All these text books must be returned to the Orderly Room immediately. This order is imperative and immediate. This will be taken against those in default.

Attestations—1358 Pte. E. Day, H.Q. (S.E.); 1359 Pte. E. W. Kinney "B" Company.

Promotions—To be acting sergeant with effect from 11-1-32, 1155 L-Cpl. P. Derbyshire, "B" Coy., to be corporal with effect from 11-1-32, 1017 L-Cpl. J. Warburton, "B" Coy., to be corporals with effect from 11-1-32, 1152 Pte. E. H. Lund, "C" Coy., 1304 Pte. R. F. Guyton, "C" Coy., to be lance corporals with effect from 11-1-32, 1314 Pte. J. Crabbe, "C" Coy.; 1210 Pte. L. W. Peters, "B" Coy.

For discharge—1200 Pte. J. Blythe, 1285 Pte. E. H. Dunnett, 1317 Pte. A. R. Gagan, "B" Coy.

Leaves of absence—The undermentioned have been granted leave of absence for three months from 11-1-32, 1234 Pte. A. Lang, "C" Coy.

Reversion—196 C.S.M. W. P. Jeune, "D" Coy. reverts to sergeant at his own request. Reversion—affectionate 11-1-32.

Appointment—To be special instructor in charge of recruit and headquarters training with effect 11-1-32, 696 C.S.M. W. P. Jeune.

Transfer—From "D" Coy. to Headquarters Coy. with effect 11-1-32, 696 C.S.M. W. P. Jeune.

Dismissal—196 C.S.M. W. P. Jeune, "D" Coy.

Leave of absence—The undermentioned have been granted leave of absence for three months from 11-1-32, 1234 Pte. A. Lang, "C" Coy.

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NEWS OF CITY AND SUBURBAN CHURCHES

Moderator To Give Addresses At First And Metropolitan

Right Rev. E. H. Oliver, D.D., Will Speak at Morning Services

Fairfield, Victoria West and Oak Bay Churches Cancel Morning Services

Right Rev. Edmund H. Oliver, D.D., moderator of the United Church of Canada, will preach in First United Church to-morrow morning. In order that he may keep another preaching engagement later at Metropolitan United Church, he will commence his address in First Church very soon after 11 o'clock.

Dr. Oliver is one of the outstanding speakers in Canada. When announced to preach in eastern cities great numbers flock to hear him, and churches are seldom large enough to accommodate those who seek admission.

After his unique experiences in traveling from Newfoundland across Canada to the Coast he will have a stirring message for the people of Victoria.

At the evening service at First United, Rev. G. Wilson, D.D., will preach having for his subject, "Keeping Under Cover." There will be special music at both the services.

METROPOLITAN CHURCH

"Russia and Her Religion and Irrationalism" will be the evening subject of the sermon at Metropolitan Church. Rev. E. F. Church will preach on "Russia—Trail Blazer or Traitor Among the Nations," and will deal with the great national experiments as it relates to economic, moral and religious. A singing service will be held at 7 o'clock.

The opening anthem will be "Blessing, Glory, Wisdom and Thanks," by Herbert Brever. Mrs. T. H. Johns will sing Liddle's "How Lovely Are Thy Dwelling Places."

At the evening service the anthem will be "The Light of Life" by Pughes, the solo being taken by Miss Dorothy Parsons. "Come Ye Blessed" will be sung by Mrs. Georgina Watt.

The weekly meeting of the Young People's Society will be held on Monday in the schoolroom and will take the form of a social.

VICTFIELD WEST

There will be no morning service to-morrow at Oak Bay United Church, as the congregation will attend at First United or Metropolitan Church, the Moderator.

In the evening Rev. O. M. Sanford will preach on "How Did Jesus Die for My Sin?"

OAK BAY UNITED

There will be no morning service to-morrow at Oak Bay United Church, in view of the visit to Victoria of the Moderator, Right Rev. E. H. Oliver, D.D. The congregation will attend at Metropolitan or First United Churches both of which Dr. Oliver will visit during the morning.

The evening service will be held as usual, the topic of the sermon being "The Supremacy of the Christian Forces Is Essential."

FAIRFIELD UNITED

The morning service at Fairfield church has been withdrawn and Fairfield congregation will worship at Metropolitan or First Church, to hear the Moderator, Rev. E. H. Oliver of Saskatchewan.

In the evening at 7.30 the pastor will take for his subject "The Winning Christ." The soloist will be Miss Grace Platt, with an anthem by the choir.

The Sunday School and Bible Class will meet at 2.30 o'clock.

ENCYCLICAL OF POPE STUDIED

Central Baptist Pastor Will Present Facts For Protestants

"The Pope's Encyclical on Church Union, the Virgin Mary or Christ, and Protestant Should Know," will be the evening subject of Rev. J. B. Bowell to-morrow at Central Baptist Church. The pastor will also speak on the believer's union with Christ, and the mediatorship of Christ. At this service the gospel will be taught by William MacFarlane, the Scotch singer.

At the evening service Mr. Bowell's subject will be "The Believer and Organized Satanic Opposition: A Real Differently Explained."

The Sunday school and Bible classes will meet at 2.45 and the Bible school on Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. A prayer meeting will be held on Thursday evening at 8, and the young people's meeting on Friday at 8 o'clock.

"Clairvoyance" Is Spiritual Subject

At the First Spiritualist Church, Sons of England Hall, Broad Street, Rev. Flora Frampton will conduct services to-morrow at 3 and 7.30 o'clock. The evening address subject will be "Clairvoyance." There will be messages at the close of the evening service.

A message circle will be held on Monday evening, at 7.30, at 926 Fort Street.

VALUE OF THEOSOPHY

"The Practical Value of Theosophy" will be the subject presented at a public meeting of the Victoria Independent Theosophical Society on Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the Jones Building, Fort Street. Visitors are cordially invited.

VICTORIA BIBLE SCHOOL

The classes of the Victoria Bible School will meet on Tuesday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, for New Testament Greek, at 8.15 o'clock for public speaking and personal evangelism, and at 8.45 o'clock for Bible introduction. This will be the beginning of the spring term and all students are urged to be present.

WILL GIVE ADDRESS TO-MORROW MORNING



INCARNATION IS TO BE RELATED

"Way of the Cross" To Be Presented at St. Paul's Church

GOD'S GLORY IS RECTOR'S THEME

Epiphany Subject to Be Discussed at St. John's Church To-morrow

SERVICES TO-MORROW

ORDER ATTENDS AT EMMANUEL

King's Daughters and Sons Will Observe Forty-sixth Anniversary

REV. M. MARTIN AT GORGE FOR WEEK

CHRISTIANITY

"Sacrament" Is Lesson Theme

"Sacrament" will be the subject of tomorrow's lesson-sermon in all Christian Science churches and societies. Among Bible texts included will be the following from Matthew xxvii, 1, 2: "When the morning was come, all the chief priests and elders of the people took counsel against Jesus to put Him to death; And when they had condemned Him, they led Him away and delivered Him to Pontius Pilate the governor." The sermon-sermon will include readings of citations from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, one passage being as follows: "His earthly cup of bitterness was drawn to the dregs by friends whose religion was something more than a name. It was so vital that it enabled them to understand the Nazarene and to share the glory of eternal life." He said that those who followed Him should drink of His cup, and history has confirmed the prediction." (page 54).

ST. ANDREW'S TO STUDY EPISTLE

Paul's Letter to Ephesians Will Be Subject of Rev. Mr. Luttrell

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning Rev. H. P. S. Luttrell will preach on "Orphans in an Empty World" based on Ephesians 1, 12. The evening sermon subject will be "The Beloved Gaius" to whom the third Epistle of John is addressed.

At the morning service Miss Dorothy Parsons will sing "The Good Shepherd," a composition of Adams, and the choir will sing Woodward's anthem "From Their Home."

In the evening Miss Isabelle Crawford will sing "He Wipes the Tear From Every Eye," by Lee. The anthem will be "I Will Sing of Thy Power," by Sir Arthur Sullivan, the solo being sung by William Draper.

Preceding the evening service the Temple orchestra will be heard in an orchestral prelude, while following the service a series of motion pictures will be shown.

SAMSON STORY PROVIDES TEXT

Delilah's Betrayal of Israel's Hero to Be First Baptist Theme

To-morrow morning Rev. G. A. Reynolds will preach on "According the Hill of the Lord" at the First Baptist Church. The pastor will show that the Christian has his hill to climb and that four qualifications are essential: clean hands, a pure heart, a humble soul and truthfulness. Miss Mae Mason will be soloist, and the choir will render "Beside the Still Waters."

At the evening service "The Well-beloved Gaius" will be the subject of the evening service. Solo H. Barr will sing "He Shall Feed His Flock" and Mrs. R. McIntosh "Come Unto Me."

Rev. A. Gardner will preach at the evening service. The A.Y.P.A. will hold their annual banquet on Monday evening at 6.30, when Canon Chadwick will be chairman.

Sermon to-morrow at St. John's Church, for the first Sunday after Epiphany, will consist of a combined service, starting at 8 a.m. with a morning prayer at 11 a.m. and a service at 2 o'clock.

Rev. A. Gardner will preach at the evening service. The A.Y.P.A. will hold their annual banquet on Monday evening at 6.30, when Canon Chadwick will be chairman.

CITADEL HOLDS USUAL SERVICES

Spiritual Science Temple

UNITY CENTRE

ANGLICAN

LIBERAL CATHOLIC

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

GARRISON CHURCH

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

THEOSOPHY

GUIDL OF HEALTH

WORLDWIDE

WORLDWIDE

WORLDWIDE

WORLDWIDE

WORLDWIDE

TEMPLE PASTOR FEARS RUIN IS FACING CANADA

Rev. Dr. Clem Davies Will Discuss Economic Problem and Offer Solution

What Is Its Remedy? will be the next subject of Rev. Dr. Clem Davies.

Victorians will be asked to give their views on "What Shall We Do About the Economic Problem and Offer Solution" by Rev. Dr. Clem Davies.

At the meeting Dr. Davies will discuss the economic situation of Canada as far more serious than is generally believed.

He will point to the agencies

which ought to have that purpose in view.

In the evening Rev. Mr. Switzer will consider the contribution that Christian society makes to the life and achievements of the individual.

To-morrow morning at Centennial United Church Rev. J. C. Switzer will discuss establishing the Kingdom of God as a solution of the world's troubles. He will point to the agencies

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To-morrow

NEWS OF CITY AND SUBURBAN CHURCHES

QUEEN OF PEACE CHURCH GIVEN GENEROUS AID

Rev. Father Wood Announces Contributions of \$11,331 to War Memorial Edifice

Much Interest in Esquimalt Church Aroused By Speaking Tour

Rev. Father A. B. W. Wood of Esquimalt has returned from an extended tour of Eastern Canada undertaken in the interest of the new Queen of Peace Church. His first visit was to the national convention of the Catholic Women's League at Charlottetown, P.E.I., where he represented the Victoria Diocese of Vancouver. He later addressed sections of the Catholic Women's League in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto.

In Halifax he was the guest of Archbishop Thomas O'Donnell, formerly of Victoria, while in Antigonish, N.S., he spoke to the members of the Bishop Alexander McDonald Memorial which Victorians will remember. His mission took him to Sydney, N.S., to Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, London and Ottawa, with adjacent towns. Besides preaching in very many churches he visited branches of the Canadian Legion and the Royal Canadian Veterans in Quebec. While in Ottawa he was honored by being invited to the platform at the great Armistice Day ceremony before the Parliament Buildings, at which the Governor-General officiated. He was also asked to address the Ottawa Legion. He visited the Kiwanis Club in Halifax, Sydney, Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.

The mission of Father Wood was accorded much sympathy and generosity, although the universal depression, which in some ways he found more obvious in the east than in Victoria, made the collection for Jesus Christ otherwise would have been. This was the first opportunity Father Wood had to see Eastern Canada, and he found the trip most interesting and instructive.

MANY DONATIONS

The following contributions have been received towards the building of the Queen of Peace Church to date: Army and Navy Veterans in Canada (Supreme Command), \$1,000; Rt. Rev. Bishop Murray, \$100; Rt. Hon. Chief Justice J. A. Anglin, \$100; Dr. Bruce, \$100; Hon. Sir Frank Barnard, \$100; Hon. H. G. Carroll, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, \$200; Hon. Charles Dalton, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, \$50; General Sir A. W. Currie, \$25; the late Angus Campbell, \$200; J. W. Spencer, \$100; Count de Sonnenburg, O'Hanlon & Murray, \$100; Silver Swan, Bruce, \$100; T. Earl, \$100; P. Fagan, \$100; Esquimalt Subdivision C.W.L., \$25; Ascension Parish, Montreal, \$350; St. Augustine's, Montreal, \$350; Sacred Heart, Sydney, C.B., \$25; St. Anne's, Montreal, \$200; St. John New Waterford, N.S., \$200; St. Andrew's, Montreal, \$25; St. Valentine's, Montreal, \$25; St. Ignatius, Montreal, \$40; Holy Redeemer, Whitney Pier, N.S., \$25; St. Thomas Aquinas, Montreal, \$15; Church Extension Society, St. Patrick's, Montreal, \$25; Anon., Montreal, \$75.

G. R. Hutchinson, \$25; John Tollich, \$20; Mr. C. C. Clark, \$50; Hon. H. McGivern, \$50; Dr. James Anna, \$50; workmen on job, \$50; R. A. Duncan, \$50; Mrs. F. E. Morris, Charlottetown, \$50; Rt. Rev. F. L. French, Renfrew, \$25; Rev. W. H. St. John, S.J., Toronto, \$25; Mrs. C. J. Fagan, \$50; Arthur Lee, \$25; J. W. Tharratt, \$25; B.C. Cement Company, \$25; Army and Navy Veterans in Canada (Victoria), \$25; Hon. R. H. Pooley, \$25; Rev. Dr. J. J. O'Gorman, Ottawa, \$25; B.C. Funeral Company, \$25; Sands Funeral Company, \$25; Joshua Smith, \$25; Sir George Garneau, Quebec, \$25; Colonel J. J. Sharples, Quebec, \$25; F. W. Woolworth's Limited, Quebec, \$25; Dr. George Reg. \$25; W. H. Duffour, \$15; Messrs. L. M. Paoli & Co., Charlottetown, \$15.

Officers' Mess, Work Point, \$10; Col. Drum, \$10; H. McDowell, \$10; C. Deasy, \$10; F. W. Noite & Co., \$10; F. J. H. Barnes, \$10; J. Higgins, \$10; Col. A. Panet, \$10; Mrs. J. D. Clark, \$10; M. McDonald, \$10; Hon. Louis St. Laurent, K.C., Quebec, \$10; Miss K. Mulcahy, \$10; Mrs. de Macedo, \$10; Miss F. McConnell, \$10; Miss G. Hartnell, \$10; R. Mayhew, \$10; Miss Agnew, \$10; Frank Sere, \$10; Mrs. Muirhead, \$10.

J. A. Pope, \$10; Miss N. O'Connell, \$10; Hon. S. F. Tolmie, \$10; Major P. T. Stern, \$10; Miss K. Whelan, Ottawa, \$10; Congregation de Notre Dame, Montreal, \$10; J. D. Kearns, Montreal, \$10; Lieut.-Colonel F. M. Stanton, Quebec, \$10; Mrs. C. T. DeLong, \$50; A. T. Edward, B.C. Electric, \$10; W. Hurst, W. H. Anderson, \$10; Dr. George Bell, \$10; L. C. Green, \$5; Mrs. McCusker, \$5; Mrs. Mendham, \$5; Mrs. Burt, \$5; Miss M. Burt, \$5; J. Comerford, \$5; Mrs. McGrath, \$5; Austin Craven, \$5; Charles H. Parker, \$5; Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Stephenson, \$5; Colonel Wilby, \$5; Elan Bean, \$5; Hon. Joshua Hincliffe, M.P.P., \$5; Captain Arthur Lane, \$5; H. H. Anderson, \$5; Dr. George Bell, \$5; L. C. Green, \$5; Mrs. McCusker, \$5; Mrs. Mendham, \$5; Mrs. Burt, \$5; Miss M. Burt, \$5; J. Comerford, \$5; Mrs. McGrath, \$5; Austin Craven, \$5; Sergt.-Major Bayliss, \$5; A. Head, \$5; Captain J. F. Francis, \$5; Commander Slingsby, \$5; Rt. Rev. Bishop Prud'homme, \$5; Major Alford, \$5; Dr. C. D'Orville, \$5; Miss McNaught, \$5; Municipal Chapter I.O.D.E., \$5; G. W. Miller, \$5; Miss Lila L. Cooney, \$5; T. doir, \$5; Scott, \$5.

T. Coventry, London, En., \$1; Miss F. M. Cunningham, London, Eng., \$1; N. Hill, \$5; Mrs. Brown, \$5; F. Sparrow, \$5; Mrs. Baker, \$5; Mrs. Ginn, \$5; Mrs. A. Aird, \$5; P. Hill, \$5; Miss H. E. Stewart, \$5; R. J. Murphy, \$5; Miss Lila L. Cooney, \$5; G. W. Miller, \$5; Miss Agnes Keefe, \$5; Mrs. J. O'Neill, \$5; Mrs. M. Gervie, \$5; Mrs. Jessiman, \$5; Inspector Parsons, \$2.50; Captain Henderson, \$2.50; H. C. Gunson, \$2.50; A. W. McKenzie, \$2.50; Mrs. Mary Warren, \$2; Mrs. Anton Krome, \$2; V. M. M. \$2; Mrs. Munney, \$2; H. G. Upton, \$2; Mrs. Ross, \$2; D. A. Little, \$2; Miss A. Morgan, \$2; Mrs. G. T. doir, \$2; Miss V. Babington, Major Murray, James McNeill, Miss C. MacKenzie, Mrs. Weber, F. E. George, R. Meara, J. H. Hill, Mrs. Barbara Anderson, Mrs. M. Crowley, Miss Doris Allen, Mrs. H. A. Howard, Mrs. Bridges, G. Cunningham, Miss Cullen, Miss

THE FIRST DISCIPLES



NATHANAEL IS SCEPTICAL.

HE REPLIES IN THE PROVERB,

"CAN ANY GOOD THING COME OUT OF NAZARETH?"

By WM. E. GILROY, D.D.

seek ye?" They asked where He dwelt, and Jesus replied in the words that have become almost a watchword for a method of Christian evangelism.

"Come and see." They went with Jesus to His dwelling place and stayed with Him that day.

The two men who had heard John speak and who followed Jesus were fired immediately with the passion to bring other men into that wonderful experience that had befallen them.

One of them was Andrew, and he thought immediately of his brother, Peter, whom he brought to Jesus.

The following day when Jesus was on His way to Galilee He found Philip and gave Philip also an invitation to bring his brother, Peter, to follow. Philip did so, and they three became the first three apostles.

The two men who had been converted to Christianity had to travel far to find Jesus again. They had to walk miles through deep and dark forests, over rocky paths and rivulets; so the mighty streams of Christianity had its beginning in occasional and limited contacts.

Here in this first chapter of the Gospel of John the process is very simply yet very graphically set before us. Men who had been with Jesus, who were afterwards to be in the inner circle of His disciples, discovered the richness and power of His life through personal contact.

Here we have two of these disciples standing with John, the forunner, and as John sees Jesus in the distance he says to these two men, "Behold the Lamb of God." Immediately their interest was aroused. The two men were amazed, but were apparently destined to approach Him or to speak with Him. John, seeing them following, turned and asked them, "What

"When in the Fifth Century (to quote Bryce) the horizon grew black with clouds of ruin, those who watched with despair or apathy the approach of irresistible foes fled for comfort to the shrine of a religion which even those few revered. This was natural as it was wise. But to declare that in the present critical condition of the world in which we live, the same instinct only affects us in a turning of non-Romans to the Papal fold is presumption and unwarrented, and is not parallel to the desperate conditions of the Fifth Century, when Rome was clearly one of the greatest powers amongst the other more feeble Christian communities.

"Droning a drowsy syncopated tune, Rocking back and forth to a mellow croon."

I heard a negro play.

Down on Lennox Avenue the other night,

By the pale, dull pallor of an old gas light.

He did a lazy sway—

To the tune o' those weary Blues,

Swaying to and fro on his rickety stool!

He played, etc.

Sweet Blues!

Swinging from a black man's soul,

O, Blues!"

The genuine negro blues are not just cheap commercial pot-holders, says Robeson, but are the true expression of the negro soul; and should be regarded as seriously as the old spirituals.

The modern negro is one

of the greatest miracle workers in cities, and is no longer the old

and sentimental. More is still in his soul, but the religious themes have been replaced by blues such as the example here."

OPERA AND BALLET

Up to a week or so before Christmas London had a feast of grand opera.

Sadler's Wells in one week were heard

"Tales of Hoffmann," "Rigoletto,"

"Carmen" and "Tannhauser."

At the Savoy the Camargo Ballet Society had

its annual "Spectacular" (see sidebar).

It is in the art of going on to the stage that the things that have

been done in the field of opera and

ballet are most remarkable.

That a united Christian Church is devoutly desired by all true believers in Christ as the thing most needed to help the world out of the mess into which it has fallen—alike in Roman as in Protestant communities—is quite true.

"But that can never be accomplished

by the absorption of free bodies by

a dictatorship which insists on impos-

ing long-lived and fully discredited

tents as the condition for union.

NO INTERMEDIARY

The belief in Christ as the living

King of Kings will not

permits of the absorption of a vice

regency in the person of a man who, though holding high office among his followers, has not always—so history tells—possessed Christ-like qualities.

"Let it be understood—Anglicans de-

signe reunion of Christendom, but it

must be with the full recognition of

what has been done in the Sixteenth

Century and with the acceptance of the

truths which were acknowledged long

before the Council of Trent and are

proved by Holy Scripture."

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PRIMATE MAKES REPLY TO POPE

Archbishop Worrall Says Protestants Cannot Discard Simple Tenets of Saints

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 9.—Archbishop C. L. Worrall, Primate of the Church of England in Canada, has issued the following comment on the Christmas Day Encyclical of Pope XI, which called for a "reunion of Catholics and

Protestants throughout the world.

"The encyclical is a combination of fact and fiction, of historic statement and delusive deduction of virtuous appeal and seductive rhetorics."

"His Holiness shows righteous wrath at the excesses in the world prevalent even in his own flock notwithstanding their infallible leaders. He cites the virtues of the Virgin Mary as the pattern to follow and the great honor conferred on her in making her the instrument for bringing the Son of God into the world. The Council of Ephesus, called in 431, was not called by Celestine, the then Bishop of Rome, but by the Emperor Theodosius II and the preceding bishop was Cyril of Alexandria, although Celestine was represented by a delegate, as were other bishops.

"That council met to consider the teaching of Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople, that Mary was not Theotokos but Christotokos, not the mother of God but of Christ, and that in Christ there are two natures, one divine and the other human. The council determined Christ is but one person in whom two natures are intimately united but not confounded—one person who is both human and divine. He was true man, "touched with feeling of our infirmities," and yet he was one with the Father. Mary was the agent appointed to proclaim the incarnation if she had been other than pure and of holy life. She still was, as she says herself in the Magnificat, the handmaiden, not the princess.

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"That

SOCIAL, PERSONAL AND HOME INTERESTS

Monday Specials

Libby's Pork and Beans, Canadian pack, 18-oz. tins, 3 for	25¢
Libby's Pure Catsup, Canadian pack, per bottle	15¢
Libby's Tomato Juice, 14-oz. tins, per tin	10¢
Libby's Corned Beef, 1-lb. tins	15¢
Robin Hood Rolled Oats, 7-lb. sacks	29¢
Quaker Buckeye Yellow Cornmeal, 5-lb. sacks	25¢
Australian Lunch Tongue, large tins	24¢
Squirrel Peanut Butter, 10-oz. glass jar	10¢
Smyrna Cooking Figs, 3 lbs.	25¢
Gold Dust Washing Powder, large carton	25¢

Floor Brooms Price's Baking Powder
Each 29¢ 6-oz. 20¢

H. O. KIRKHAM & CO. LTD.
612 Fort Street
NEW TELEPHONE NUMBERS

G8131 Groceries (3 Phones) G8125 Meats, Fish, Provisions (2 Phones)
E8031 Fruit E0251 Office and Delivery Inquiries

Social Service League Assists Difficult Cases

At Board Meeting Yesterday December Work Reviewed; 280 Cases Dealt With

Causes Contributing to Family Difficulties Analyzed With View to Adjustment

A total of 280 cases was dealt with by the Social Service League yesterday according to the comprehensive report presented by the general secretary at the monthly meeting of the board of directors held yesterday afternoon in the headquarters, Arcade Building. Miss Sara Spencer, vice-president, took the chair in the unavoidable absence of the president, William Crouch.

A TYPICAL CASE

Of the forty-three new and reopened cases dealt with during December, causes contributing to difficulties among families were analyzed as follows: Illness, unemployment, young people away from their homes, domestic infidelity, domestic incompetency, insufficient wages.

Among the typical cases assisted by the league was that of an elderly woman who, as a widow, married a returned veteran about ten years ago. Shortly after the marriage, the husband left for England and his wife has never since heard from him. She first applied to the league for help in July last year and a position was found for her, while inquiries were started. Through communication with the Soldiers' Pensions Dept. at Ottawa, the husband's address was located and his pension, which had been discontinued, was re-established, the wife receiving a cheque and the promise of monthly assistance. As a result of the league's efforts in this case, the woman has been kept off any local relief fund and will be able to carry on.

CHRISTMAS WORK

The Christmas work done through the league was as follows: Nine hamper provided for lone women and the league themselves provided six hamper for families; these were done in emergency calls, several being made in the last month, and several being sent out of the country. Board members and individual friends supplied six hamper; the Poodle Dog took care of three families; the I.O.D.E. took care of sixteen families. Through the Boy Scouts, one hundred children belonging to the league families, were provided with toys, and fifteen boys known to the league were invited to a supper given by the Boy Scouts.

Two boxes of coal were sent out, one provided by a friend and the other by special Christmas contribution given to the league. Through friends thirty-six tickets were sent into the office for the pantomime and these were distributed to various families, most of whom sent their thanks to the office.

FOR CAMP MOTHERS

The league will hold a party for the mothers who attended the Sunshine Camp at the Y.W.C.A. on Tuesday afternoon, January 14. A friend has offered to supply the refreshments and members of the board will supply a little gift for each mother.

The board acknowledged with grateful thanks the receipt of \$125 from the Mary Croft Esquimau Chapter I.O.D.E.

James Stewart-Yates was chairman. There was community singing with Mrs. A. Norman Brown at the piano. The chairman congratulated Mrs. W. E. Welch on winning the Lieutenant-Governor's prize for the best essay on "Why I Should Buy Canadian Products." Mr. Yates spoke of the respect they all felt at home. Mrs. Kelly, the eulogizing her specialist work and the enthusiasm everyone felt for her. He then presented her with an initialed handbag. An autograph book containing the names of everyone present was also presented. Refreshments were served by members of the local Women's Institute.

The mystery box was found to contain a pair of scissors, won by Mrs. V. Henn. Games and cards were enjoyed.

Miss Olive Ings, the newly-appointed district and school nurse, is reading with Mrs. O'Neill, Broadview Farm, Island Highway.

Dinner Dance

In

TUDOR GRILL

Every Evening During Week

January 11 to 15, Inclusive

6:45 to 8:45 p.m.

EMPRESS HOTEL

For a Limited Period

Before Stock-taking We

Are Offering You Our

Entire Stock at

1/2

Regular Prices

Excepting Contract Goods

This is an opportunity that you

should take advantage of to

secure a lovely Silver Tea Set,

Diamond Ring, Toilet Set or

other articles at a price.

Mitchell & Duncan

JEWELERS

Toronto, Jan. 9.—Lady Pellatt, wife of Sir Henry Pellatt, of Toronto, left an estate valued at \$3,754, her will probated in surrogate court yesterday indicated. Lady Pellatt died Decem-

ber 19, 1929.

Refresher were served and a hearty vote of thanks extended to the hostess.

LADY PELLATT'S WILL PROBATED

Peiping, Jan. 9.—Walter A. Adams, United States consul at Hankow, informed the United States Legation here to-day that the women and children at the American Lutheran Theological Seminary at Haikou, ten miles away, had been advised to proceed to Hankow for a few days because of a Communist attack on Huan Pei, a town near the mission.

Refreshments were served and a hearty vote of thanks extended to the hostess.

Warned to Evacuate

Seminary Before

Communists Attack

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here to-day that the women and chil-

dren at the American Lutheran Theo-

logical Seminary at Haikou, ten miles

away, had been advised to proceed to

Hankow for a few days because of a

Communist attack on Huan Pei, a town

near the mission.

Refresher were served and a hearty vote of thanks extended to the hostess.

LADY PELLATT'S WILL PROBATED

Toronto, Jan. 9.—Lady Pellatt, wife

of Sir Henry Pellatt, of Toronto, left

an estate valued at \$3,754, her will

probated in surrogate court yesterday

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SOCIAL, PERSONAL AND HOME INTERESTS

Quality has no substitute



Tea "fresh from the gardens"

News of Clubwomen

CULBERTSONS WIN BY FOUR RUBBERS AND 8,980 POINTS

Bridge Opponents Now Argue as to Whether Match Was Test

Lennett Helped Lenz a Lot and "Officialites" Are Still Happy

By TOM O'NEIL

New York, Jan. 9.—Both Mr. and Mrs. Ely Culbertson were at the top of the bridge world today.

The great Lenz-Culbertson test of rival systems of contract bridge ended yesterday with Culbertson's side, 8,920 points ahead.

Allowances are rightfully theirs as part of the family and should come to them steadily from the time they go to school, so that they may learn to use money and profit by their natural mistakes in its use," Mr. Lenett, "The Value of Allowances for Children," expresses the opinions of authorities on this much discussed subject. This leaflet may be obtained by enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope with each request for it.

Mrs. A. M. W. is harassed by the conflicting methods of a neighbor. She writes, "I have a boy just past five. He has had an allowance of five pennies to spend as he pleases each week. I do not expect him to use it for any special thing. At first he spent it all on candy and sweets, but now, after two or three, the rest is forgotten, or goes into the school bank. He is a good boy to help and he works hard and is so willing. He enjoys helping. I have never paid him money for tasks, but have just given him his allowance.

A sharp reprimand from the queen of his system stirred the king to unwanted activity and a grand climax.

As the final rubber began Mrs. Culbertson, who had started the match

opposite her husband at the card table, was a little behind in the play, the rubber she had played.

The first hand of the last rubber was passed out be-

cause of a lovely bouquet. The Scotch con-

test was arranged to take place later

in the month. The attendance was

good and the new members were en-

rolled.

Re-elect Officers—The Ladies' Aid of the James Bay United Church held their first monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Wilkinson, 303 Niagara Street. After routine business, Union Building, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Nomination of officers for the ensuing year will take place, so a good attendance of members is re-

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SOCIAL, PERSONAL AND HOME INTERESTS

Heart Hungry

by LAURA LOUBROOKMAN

© 1930 by NEA SERVICE, INC.

A girl about her own age sat a few seats distant. She had black hair, red lips. She wore a black dress. A young man sat beside the girl and the two were in gales of laughter. "He isn't as good looking as Barney," Celia thought to herself. The thought brought a stab of pain. She turned back to her window and tried to remember all the things Barney had said.

The sun was directly in the window now. A white-clad colored man came through to car, announcing that dinner was served. A man and two women arose and followed him.

Mitchell asked Celia if she would like to dine. She said she was, not hungry.

A little watch on the girl's wrist told her that it was six o'clock. Her mother would be getting her evening meal. What was she cooking? It made Celia sad to think of her mother alone at the table when the two of them had always sat. She wondered how Mrs. Rogers would spend the evening.

A little later Mitchell led the way to the dining car. Celia was impressed by the array of silver and linens and the heavy trays the waiters bore so easily. She could not conceal her wonder at this traveling restaurant.

Her father ordered. He was insistent in directing that the steak should not be overdone and that the cheese must be well ripened.

Everywhere Mitchell seemed to receive the same prompt deference Celia noted. It made him moreawi-

nspiring than before.

She had little to say as the meal was served. Her father ate heartily. After one or two attempts at conversation he devoted himself to the food.

Shadows lengthened across the countryside as the train sped by. When they had finished eating and were back in the parlor car dusk had fallen. There was nothing to be seen outside the windows now. Celia selected a magazine and tried to entertain herself.

She was surprised when Mitchell touched her arm.

"Almost there," he said. "Are you ready?"

"No, no! Have to cross the river first. This is Jersey City. We change to the bus here."

Some of the women in the car were putting on coats and hats. Celia took the tiny vanity case from her purse patted her nose with powder and pulled on her gloves.

The conductor's shout rang through the car.

"All out!"

The girl scrambled to her feet, followed closely behind her father in the press toward the door of the car, then across the pavement to the long line waiting outside.

"That's our train!"

"Yes, sir. Twenty-third street!" the uniformed attendant answered.

Mitchell helped Celia into the coach.

"Short ride now," he said. "Be home in half an hour."

The elderly woman fanned herself violently. Just then John Mitchell arrived.

"Anything wrong, John?" Mrs. Mitchell asked.

"Over there!" her father nodded.

"That's the city."

Celia leaned forward and studied the panorama. Towers, spires and squat lower outlines darkly visible against the grey sky. Flashes of gold glinting from myriads of windows. The dark, wide streets of a foreign town. Brightly lit river craft drifting by, signaling one another by moaning whistles.

"New York." Celia breathed the words softly.

The ferry was moving now.

"Like to get out and look around?" Mitchell asked.

She had no desire. Others in the coach were leaving to find places for themselves against the boat's rail. The wind whipped against the girl's cheeks and unconsciously she braced herself. Mitchell named some of the more impressive buildings as they passed.

Celia barely heard his voice. She was lost in the mystery of the metropolis. Its hugeness was challenging, mysterious, stirring.

Later when they left the motor coach for a taxicab and went whirling through crowded streets this spirit of adventure departed. New York close at hand seemed to look like any other city.

She was surprised when the cab halted.

"Here we are," said Mitchell.

Celia stepped to the pavement and looked up at the old-fashioned house. It was too dark to see the building clearly, but it was impressive in spite of taller dwellings on either side.

Slowly she climbed the steps after her father. The front door opened, letting out a blinding flood of electricity.

"All right, Edward. Take these bags, will you?"

Mitchell was speaking to the servant who had opened the door. He dismissed the taxi driver and followed Celia into the hall.

"Mrs. Mitchell is in the drawing-room, sir," the grey-haired Edward said, pausing with the traveling case in his arms.

"We'll go right in," Mitchell nodded toward Celia.

He led the way into a vast, gleaming room. The girl on the threshold caught a swift vision of crystal lights, mirrored mantelpiece, ornate furniture and maroon hangings. She stood quite still.

"Well, mother, we're here!"

A tall woman dressed in black silk rose from a chair across the room. She had white hair, combed back from her forehead and arranged in a crest on top of her head. She was a large woman, stiffly erect and with an air of tremendous dignity. She did not

SIDE GLANCES

By George Clark



Young lady, just why is this check 2 cents more than I paid for the same dinner last week?

SISTER MARY'S KITCHEN

By SISTER MARY

Some time ago dried peas, beans and lentils held a proud position among foods. These foods, classed as "legumes," were a popular meat substitute. While all are rich in protein, beans were more commonly used and gained the distinction of being known as the poor man's meat.

Celia did not smile. She came forward timidly, hesitated and then placed a quick, darting kiss somewhere between her grandmother's ears again.

Evidently the proprietress had been observing to Mrs. Mitchell's satisfaction. She sat back in her chair, motioning Celia to take a smaller one nearby. The elderly woman continued to scrutinize the girl and Celia's cheeks were crimson.

She was surprised when Mitchell touched her arm.

"Almost there," he said. "Are you ready?"

"You mean we're in New York?"

"No, no! Have to cross the river first. This is Jersey City. We change to the bus here."

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(To be Continued)

Horoscope

SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1932

Kindly stars rule strongly to-day, according to astrology. It is a time for good cheer and friendly meetings, and for religious or philosophical suggestions.

Again the stars foretell a union of church premises great benefits.

There is a sign to-day read as favorable for the realization of a long-cherished ambition.

Women to-day are subject to fortune and misfortune. Astrologers predict some serenity and generous hospitality.

There is fair promise for lovers, who should make the most of the opportunities presented.

There is great romance when as potent as was the Venus in the year of the Great War, again young men and women are successful.

Great deeds in army and navy circles will command attention and aviation will be a source of great acts of valor, if the stars are wisely interpreted.

The stars seem to encourage all who till the soil of many dwellers in cities.

Persons whose birthday is to have the angry planet Mars in the sign of Venus and the planet Venus in the sign of Mars will be given gifts of fortune as well as love.

Those born on this day probably will be successful and determined. The subjects of the stars seem to be ambitious and able to overcome obstacles.

Small New Year's gift.

French soldier.

There is a sign to-day that the stars are favorable to the birth of a child.

Long, slow cooking is imperative to soften the tough fiber and make them palatable. When served to small children, they should be rubbed through a sieve to remove the coarse outer covering which is apt to irritate the delicate tissues of a child's stomach.

The following recipe for dried peas will serve four persons. It can be eaten in place of potatoes or any food.

Great deeds in army and navy circles will command attention and aviation will be a source of great acts of valor, if the stars are wisely interpreted.

The stars seem to encourage all who till the soil of many dwellers in cities.

Because legumes furnish iron and phosphorus in worthwhile quantities.

Both these mineral constituents are of great importance for body growth and repair and make legumes a valuable food.

Peas and beans also contain much starch which must be carefully considered when planning meals.

Because legumes are miles in flavor, they are more appetizing if combined with highly flavored foods and made savory with clever seasoning.

Tomato sauce and caesar have long been favorite accompaniments with beans.

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VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1932

TELEPHONE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING TO E4175 OR E4176—WE WILL CHARGE IT

Victoria Daily Times

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU CIRCULATION

TELEPHONES
8 a.m. to 8 p.m.—Circulation... E3522
Advertisers... E4112
E4176

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES
1¢ per word per insertion.
Minimum charge 25¢.
\$1.25 per line per month.
Minimum charge \$2.50.

Births, \$1.00 per insertion.
Deaths, \$1.00 per insertion.
Deaths, \$1.00 per insertion and \$1.00 succeeding insertions.
Funeral notices, in Memorial notices and
Card of Thanks, \$1.00 per insertion.

In computing the number of words in an advertisement, estimate groups of three or four letters as one word, and all abbreviations count as one word.

The Times will not be responsible for more than one insertion of any classified advertisement ordered in more than one issue. Any claim for rebate on account of errors or omission must be made within thirty days of the date of the issue, otherwise the claim will not be allowed.

Advertisers who desire to have their address published in the Times Office and forwarded to their private address, A charge of 10¢ is made for this service.

Subscribers wishing their addresses changed should notify this office, as well as the carrier. If your name is missing, phone 7151-12, and a copy will be sent by special messenger.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADS

The eight major groups of Classification appear in the following order:
Advertisement classifications ... 1 to 18
Employment classifications ... 19 to 24
For Sale—Wanted classifications ... 25 to 32
Automotive classifications ... 33 to 36
Rental classifications ... 37 to 40
Real Estate classifications ... 41 to 54
Business Opportunities classifications ... 55
Financial classifications ... 56 to 57

BOX REPIES AVAILABLE

Letters addressed to the following boxes are available at the Times Office on presentation of box tickets. Maximum rebate obtained by advertisers who follow up replies promptly.

497, 641, 645, 652, 6945, 7566, 7646, 7659,

Announcements

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bird, 2623 Dyer Road, a daughter, on January 8, at the Jubilee Hospital.

EGAN—To Mr. and Mrs. J. Egan (nee Fair), 1615 Camosun Street, a son, on January 8, at the Jubilee Hospital.

DEATHS

CARTWRIGHT—There passed away, B.C. at the family residence, Vancouver, B.C., January 6, 1932, at the age of seventy, a victim of pneumonia, the dearly beloved son of Mary Cartwright and the late Edward Cartwright.

SMITH—Passed away, January 8, John Gregory Smith, aged thirty-three years. Resting in the Victoria Room of the Petterly Funeral Home, from where the funeral will take place Monday at 3 o'clock, provided services are given there, service will be held at 4 o'clock. Friends kindly accept this intimation.

DEPTY—On January 7 there passed away in Vancouver, William Depty, aged fifty-nine years, born in Hartlepool, England, and resided here for many years. He had sixteen years, residing at 638 Montreal Street. There survive his widow, Mrs. Isabel Irvine of Duncan. The deceased was a member of the Royal Canadian Legion, the Great War and was a valued member of the Army and Navy Veterans of this city.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, January 9, at 3 o'clock, from the Sands Mortuary Chapel. Lieut. Col. the Rev. A. G. McGehee will officiate and the remains will be laid to rest in the Royal Oak Burial Park.

FLORISTS

BALLANTYNE BROS. LIMITED
645 Fort Street Phone G2421
CUE FLOWERS AND DESIGNS
Greenhouse, North Quadra Street

BROWN'S VICTORIA NURSERIES, 618
view. Design work executed lowest prices.
We grow our flowers. G6612-3521; night
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Call attended to All Hours
Moderate Charges Lady Attendant
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We render a sympathetic service amidst
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S. J. CURRY & SON
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Tak No. 6 or No. 7 street car to
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COMING EVENTS

AT THE BRIDGE STUDIO—OFFICIAL
A system of contract. Mrs. H. L. Roberts
T116-28-9

BASKETBALL AND DANCE—LAWTON
Hall, Second floor, 9, Frank Mold's
orchestra; refreshments; admission 25¢.
7641-28-23

COMING EVENTS
(Continued)

BASKETBALL AND DANCE TO-NIGHT
Colwood Hall; refreshments; 25¢.

WOOD AND COAL
(Continued)

SHAWNIGAN DOUGLAS FIR
WOOD COMPANY
752 Caledonia Rd. Phone E3014
Water wood, 25¢; pine, 25¢; fir,
Two cords, \$9. ½-cord, \$2.80; inside blocks
and kindling, \$2 cord; Shawnig dry shabs
\$3.80; Malahat bone dry shabs, \$6. come
SAWDUST, DRY, DELIVERED AT ONCE
M. W. W. CO. G5454. 7542-28-24

DANCE SATURDAY NIGHT, ANDREWS
Hall, 9 to 12, Evelyn Holt's orchestra;
Admission 25¢. 7641-28-24

ENGAGE THE MERRYMAKERS
Ira for your party or dance. E4062.
7624-28-23

GRAND OLD-TIME AND SCOTCH DANCE
Luxton New Hall, January 15: Findler
orchestra. One bridge price. Admission 50¢.
Refreshments. 661-14-8

IF YOUR WATCH DOES NOT GIVE SAT-
URDAY, bring it to the "Watch Bench".
Mainstage St. Cleaning \$1. 1114 Broad St.

J. B. A. DANCE CLUBHOUSE, SATUR-
day, Jan. 8, 9 p.m. Refreshments.
Admission 25¢. 7692-3-8

MILITARY 500, EAGLES HALL, 1319
Government Street, to-night, 8.30. Best
show, \$8; second, \$5; third, \$4; ten-
tend. 7688-6-8

LD-TIME DANCE ROYAL OAK HALL
January 13, 8 to 11, proceeds to San-
ctuary Welfare Association. Scarfe's orchestra.
35c. 7748-3-12

PROGRESSIVE WHIST—TO-NIGHT, 8.45
at 2nd Floor, Victoria Inn. 7688-2-8

PRAIRIE DANCE, MONDAY NIGHT, AM-
PHION Hall, 8 to 12, Evelyn Holt's or-
chestra. Admission 25¢. 7744-6-8

REGULAR SATURDAY NIGHT DANCE
Jan. 9; Reg. Wood and The Pied
Piper, Foresters Hall, admission 25¢.
7648-2-8

SHRINE AUDITORIUM CARNIVAL DANCE
this Saturday, dancing 9 to 12; Ronnie
Smith and his Pep Boys. Novelties for
the girls. 11th floor, Hotel Royal. Ad-
mission: Gentlemen, 50¢; ladies, 25¢.
7727-3-8

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN
Society. Burns' night grand concert and
dinner. Friday, January 13, 8 p.m. at the
Hal, Cormorant Street. Findler's orchestra.
Tickets at Horsehoe Store or from any of
members. Refreshments; admission 50¢.
7718-4-12

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN
Society. Burns' night grand concert and
dinner. Friday, January 13, 8 p.m. at the
Hal, Cormorant Street. Findler's orchestra.
Tickets at Horsehoe Store or from any of
members. Refreshments; admission 50¢.
7718-4-12

TWO YOUNG MEN, NEAT APPEARANCE
and good looks, room to rent. Apply
John Wood, 109 Yates Street. 7688-6-8

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magazines. Apply 708 Humboldt St. 7688-6-8

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GOD HOUSEKEEPER WANTED FOR
gentleman with good home in Crofton.
Must be good cook. Box 667. Times
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MATRICULATION, JR. AND SR. BY
MAIL. Vancouver Matriculation Academy
of U. V. I. Extension Lecture, Victoria College, Thursday, 8.30. Speaker,
Prof. Drummond. Subject, "Unemployment."
All welcome. 655-1-6

NEW ERA BUSINESS SCHOOL, MRS. B.
K. Keates, 562 Central Bldg. Shorthand,
typewriting, commercial and High School
subjects. G6028. Inquire about recent
graduates. 7616-26-20

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—1931 GOVERN-
MENT. Saturday, January 9, 1932, S.O.E.
H. C. Findler's. Classes start at 9 a.m.
7688-2-8

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WINTER TERM BEGINS MONDAY, JAN. 4
Telephone ET184

LOST—A PEARL TIE PIN. PHONE G1817.

13 LOST AND FOUND

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Government St.—Miss Sayer, Shorthand,
typewriting, bookkeeping, etc. Day and
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Van, 50¢ per hour; gravel and wood
truck, per day; garage, 50¢ per hour;
truck charge, 25¢ per mile. 7688-2-8

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—1931 GOVERN-
MENT. Saturday, January 9, 1932, S.O.E.
H. C. Findler's. Classes start at 9 a.m.
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SEPTON COLLEGE BOARDING AND DAY
school for girls, new premises, 1285
Main, Rossland. Boarding, \$25; day, \$12;
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Boarding and Day School, 1285 Main,
Victoria. 7688-2-8

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PERFECT HEAT FOR YOUR HOME OR
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Place test for economy, reasonable
cost, efficient operation, gives quick
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ASTROLOGY, CHARACTER READINGS
complete, abilities and progressed
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A LL BEST DRYLAND WOOD, ALL KINDS
inside block, kindling \$4.50, million
\$4.50; half cord, \$4.12; 25¢ per
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BARGAIN SALE—ONLY 500 CORDS LEFT
One dry cordwood, 12, 16, 24-inches
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\$6.50 per cord, 12,

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VICTORIA HALL — BLANSHARD AND PANDORA: newly decorated hall, spacious for all occasions. Ready to bookings at reasonable rates. I. Waxstock, 877 Johnson Street, phone G4722. 7587-26-15

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WANTED TO RENT — ONE-ROOM CABIN, anywhere, fully furnished. Write G. F. Glashier, Books, B.C. 651-9

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48 HOUSES FOR SALE

A ATTRACTIVE NEW OAK DAY CREAM colorado stone bungalow of six rooms, includes new electric light fixtures, built-in linoleum in bathroom, situated on one-half acre plot of Victoria Avenue (south of Mackay). Nine foot ceilings, large front room, full cement basement with garage space, wash tubs, coal stove. Two bedrooms down, has clothes cupboard and two windows which keep room cool in summer. Hardwood floors, well insulated, double glazed windows. No. 1 edge grain. Open fireplace in living room; lovely front and rear porches; three Dining room has view of mountains. Wired for radio connections. Solidly-built back. Only one window faces north. This very desirable modern home can be handled with a few months' payment monthly. Agreement of sale can be honored with cash discount of \$300, which would make the purchase price \$4,800.

PRICE
\$4560

No Agents

Reply to Suite 1, 604 Fort St., or Post Office Box 874 City

CHARM AND GRACE are the outstanding features of this home situated in the high part of Fairfield, designed and built by one of Victoria's leading architects. It is a two-story, five-room, stuccoed stucco house. Semi-bungalow design with drawing room, beamed ceilings and large room, fireplace, built-in bookshelves, kitchen room, panelled and beamed, kitchen and pass pantry. Upstairs are three fine bedrooms, bright room, bath and separate bath and toilet. Full cement basement with tub and shower. Garage and central heating. The whole is in excellent condition, but for sacrifice. Price is the same as \$3,800. Grant & Holden Ltd., offices 3 and 4, ground floor, Winch Bldg. Phone E1742. 7782-1-8

HOUSES BUILT ON INSTALMENT PLAN by D. H. Hale Contractor. Fort and Gladstone

49 AGENTS' OFFERINGS

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\$950 ON TERMS. LESS FOR CASH. \$950 will give you possession of this four-room bungalow standing on a high, shaped quarter-acre lot. Basement, chicken houses, etc.

\$1000 Take a look at the outside, then ask us to show you through this modern five-room bungalow; good condition throughout, including garage. Price QUOTED IT'S A BARGAIN.

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P. R. BROWN & SONS LIMITED
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\$325

Well situated near Sir James Douglas School, size 50x136 feet. All good black soil; no rock. Easy terms as low as \$5 per month.

N.B. — If all cash, owner would build home and charge payment in monthly installments like rent.

This is an unusual opportunity to make a start towards home of your own.

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Established 1863
\$350 cash, balance on easy monthly payments, will buy a well-built six-room semi-bungalow; contains three bedrooms, open fireplaces in dining and sitting room, three windows in front room, central heating, cement basement, size 20x30.

\$2250 Price.....
Five acres of good land, two and one-half car loads of timber, arches, logs, etc. Five-room bungalow in very fair condition. The property is highly situated with view of the water. Price only \$2,000 on easy terms.

B.C. LAND AND INVESTMENT
AGENCY LTD.
922 Government St. Victoria, B.C.
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E XCHANGE—15 ACRES SEAFRONT, OWN beach and bay; about 80 acres cleared, good timber and arbutus shade trees, pretty bungalow. Will exchange for Oak Bay bungalow.

BRANSON INVESTMENT CO. LTD.
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OAK BAY BUNGALOW
\$4,000

This is a new stucco bungalow, built one year of excellent construction and very compact plan, containing five nice rooms and hall. It is in a quiet location in Oak Bay, just off the main road. Large front room, there is a full-size basement with excellent heating plant and garage room for the car. The front room has a fireplace, the kitchen, even, to "inlay" into the kitchen, even. The owner, who has other properties, does not wish to keep this and has instructed us to sell for \$4,000.

(Terms will be given, taxes only \$45)

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.
Real Estate Dept.
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\$900 IS THE SACRIFICE PRICE WE have on a pretty five-room semi-bungalow just outside the two-mile circle. The main floor has living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bathroom, and one large bedroom up; basement is partly excavated, lot is high, with garage. Bids invited. Price \$75 apiece for 20 lots opposite Tillman School.

LEE, PARSONS & CO. LTD.
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OAK BAY
\$3700

NEW STUCCO BUNGALOW WITH ALL latest improvements; also light fixtures; full cement basement and garage. Lot with good garden soil and situated close to the beach.

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JUST COMPLETED PRETTY STUCCO BUNGALOW, surrounded by fine oaks. Half-acre lot; hardwood floors; garage. Nicely located with attractive view of surroundings. Two-mile circle.

\$3750 With \$500 down

MACNICHOL & CO. LTD.
704 Yates St. 60822 and E3797

TUE PASSPORT TO GOOD CITIZENSHIP
— Home ownership. Buy now.

Funeral Notice

The funeral of Comrade H. L. Roberson will take place at Holy Trinity Church, Sooke, Monday afternoon next at 2 p.m. Members of Britannia Branch, Canadian Legion, H.E.S.L., are requested to attend.

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Highly Important GENUINE

PERSIAN RUG AUCTION

In Our Auction Galleries, Corner Pandora and Blanshard Streets

Tuesday and Wednesday

at 2 p.m.

We take pleasure in inviting to Collectors of Fine Rugs, this exceptional opportunity to view and purchase some of these Gorgeous Antique and Semi-Antique Hand-woven Rugs from Isfahan, Persia, and including part of the wonderful "Mayeri Collection." It is only owing to the low price of silver that the world-wide depression makes it all possible to have this opportunity to buy such a masterpiece collection come under the hammer. Such Rugs as these are as a rule only found in the homes of the wealthy in Exhibition Collections. Mr. Mayeri guarantees every Rug as genuine hand-woven and of vegetable dyes, and entirely different from the usual commercial factors. He sends samples of rugs, and he will be in attendance all day Monday from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. to explain the symbols and motifs of the different tribes and districts weaving the Old Rugs, the marvelous combination of colors, mellowed by age and being a positive delight to the cultured eye.

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NEW STUCCO BUNGALOW WITH ALL

latest improvements; also light fixtures;

full cement basement and garage. Lot with

good garden soil and situated close to the

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JUST COMPLETED PRETTY STUCCO BUNGALOW, surrounded by fine oaks. Half-acre lot; hardwood floors; garage. Nicely located with attractive view of surroundings. Two-mile circle.

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OBITUARY

Mrs. Elizabeth Georgiana Thornton, wife of E. M. Thornton of 2545 Cadboro Bay Road, passed away at the Jubilee Hospital yesterday, aged sixty-eight years. She was born in Perth County, Ontario, and had been a resident of Victoria for five years. She is survived by her husband; one brother, William Humphries of Ontario, and one sister, Dorothy, in Ontario. The remains are reposing at Hayward's B.C. Funeral Chapel and funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Funeral services for John Frederick Duggan were held this morning at 11:15 o'clock at Hayward's B.C. Funeral Chapel. Rev. Bruce Gray officiated in the presence of many friends. The pallbearers, all members of the Tuberculous Veterans' Association, included J. Mullins, P. Roach, F. Banks, T. Humber, D. Mackay and A. Thrupper.

Over

in the For Sale columns of the Want Ad Section is a classification "Dogs, Cats and Pets," in which pups, parrots, kittens, goldfish, and canaries can be advertised for sale. Phone your pet ad NOW and get results.

ton. Interment was in Royal Oak Burial Park.

At Hayward's B.C. Funeral Chapel on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the funeral service will be presided over by George Westhead, who passed away on Wednesday at the Jubilee Hospital after a very short illness. Following the service, the remains will be sent to Vancouver for cremation.

The National Unemployed Workers' Association will hold a forum in their hall, 1415 Broad Street, Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. J. Bradley of Vancouver will speak on Section 98 of the Criminal Code.

An illustrated lecture on the "Forgotten Plateau" will be given by E. L. Harrison at the regular monthly meeting of the Quadra Parent-teacher Association in the auditorium of the school on Monday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. After the lecture a business meeting will be held.

Following the 50 per cent cut in the grant for the University of British Columbia governors of the university will come to Victoria soon to interview the Minister of Education. They will submit a statement to the minister setting out proposals.

An illustrated lecture on the Lambeth Conference will be given at the memorial hall on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. E. F. Church, assisted by Rev. E. F. Lloyd, former Bishop of Saskatchewan, will show the slides for the first time in Victoria. The Bishop of Columbia will occupy the chair.

Fist aid classes for the St. John Ambulance certificates may be inaugurated at Victoria College if enough students sign up for the course. A notice of six weekly lectures was posted on the notice board yesterday. The lectures will be given by a local medical doctor who will also act as supervisor in the practical work.

F. R. Wells will lead the Victoria branch of the Amputations Association of the Great War, as the result of elections at the annual meeting Thursday evening. Other officers include C. W. Dawson, first vice-president; J. Ockenden, second vice-president; A. Sutcliffe, secretary-treasurer; and A. Sutcliffe, A. M. Horne, E. Tucker, H. Riches and G. Ockwell, executive committee.

A meeting of the North Saanich Little Theatre Association was held at the Union Building on Tuesday evening. A letter from the organizing secretary of the B.C. Drama festival was read, in which the association was asked to disclose the name of the play which it intended to produce. As a number of the members were unable to be present at this meeting, it was arranged to hold another meeting on January 13.

Public meetings for discussion of Saanich affairs have been called by the municipal council as follows: Wednesday, One, St. Mark's Hall, January 11; Ward Three, Gordon Head Hall, January 12; Ward Four, Marigold Hall, January 13; Ward Five, Oak Hall, January 14; Ward Six, Keating Temperance Hall, January 14, and Ward Seven, Tillicum School, on January 13; and Community Hall, January 15. All meetings will be held at 8 o'clock.

Services to-morrow at the Spiritual Science Temple, 1414 Douglas Street, will open discussion at 8 o'clock on the eventful service which will be given by Jameson of Vancouver. The following Sunday will be devoted to messages. Mr. Blackett speaking only for a few minutes. On Monday at 8 o'clock the weekly message circle will be held, and on Tuesday Mrs. Jameson will conduct her services for a silver tea. On Thursday the ladies will meet at 1121 Hillside Avenue, from 2:30 to 4:30 o'clock.

The following members of the local branch of the Amputations Association were elected for the ensuing year at the annual meeting on Tuesday: President, F. R. Wells; first vice-president, C. W. Dawson; second vice-president, C. Ockenden; secretary-treasurer, J. Davy; executive committee, A. Sutcliffe, A. M. Horne, E. Tucker, H. Riches and G. Ockwell. Previous to the election of the officers, the chairman of various committees reported on the activities of the branch during the last year, each report being enthusiastically received by the members present.

After hearing in the Supreme Court the action of Claribel Evansen Crowther Walls against Fournell Theodore Walls, her husband, for possession of their child, following their separation agreement, ended with Mr. Justice Gregory awarding custody of the child to the sisters of Mr. Walls, as urged to the court by Richard Lowe, counsel for Mrs. Walls. Mr. Lowe, K.C., and W. A. Brewster conducted the case for Mrs. Walls and her parents. The Justice made an additional ruling so that Mrs. Walls and her parents may have frequent access to the child.

The officers of six new Courts of the Ancient Order of Foresters were installed at a joint installation ceremony. District Deputy Sister I. Denyer of Vancouver Island District A.O.F. was installing officer, assisted by other district officers. H. Callow, district chief ranger, attended. During the evening District Chief Rangers Jewell were presented to J. C. Jones, junior P.D.C. of Duncan, and R. W. Dunn, district secretary. By Brother H. Smith, P.D.C.R. At the conclusion of the meeting all adjourned to the banquet hall.

The nineteenth annual convention of the Western Canadian Livestock Union will be held in Vancouver on February 24, 25 and 26. The executive will meet on February 24 and the opening session will be held on the same evening at 8 o'clock. This will be a strictly business convention dealing with the most important matters in the livestock industry. The programme is being prepared and improvements and changes are contemplated. Every delegate should come prepared to make constructive contribution to the many problems facing the livestock industry at the present time.

NEWS IN BRIEF**YOUNG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA MAKES SPLENDID DEBUT**

Junior Musicians, Under Harold Taylor's Direction, Give Excellent Performance

Big Audience Greeted Them at High School Yesterday Evening

By G. J. D.

A splendid performance! This was the unanimous expression of those who were present to greet the first appearance of the Victoria Junior Symphony Orchestra at the Victoria High School auditorium yesterday evening.

In the arrival of this young body of real music students, is the beginning of one of the most important musical movements of the city's brilliant art tradition. And what a movement it promises to be! The young musicians and players of several of the city's promising citizens, some of whom act as its executive officers. Among these are His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Minister of Education, the presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, Musical Art Society and of the Musical Festival Association, the Mayor and Aldermen. The five officers are H. Sutcliffe, Theo Hamilton and J. Sanders. The remains were laid to rest in the family plot at Ross Bay Cemetery.

Impressive funeral services were held yesterday afternoon for Solomon Jones Curry. The cortège left at 2:15 o'clock and proceeded to the Metropolitan United Church, where a service was conducted by Rev. E. F. Church, assisted by Rev. James Hodges, Rev. G. E. Stevenson, H. Sutcliffe, Theo Hamilton and J. Sanders. The remains were laid to rest in the family plot at Ross Bay Cemetery.

The National Unemployed Workers' Association will hold a forum in their hall, 1415 Broad Street, Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. J. Bradley of Vancouver will speak on Section 98 of the Criminal Code.

An illustrated lecture on the "Forgotten Plateau" will be given by E. L. Harrison at the regular monthly meeting of the Quadra Parent-teacher Association in the auditorium of the school on Monday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. After the lecture a business meeting will be held.

Following the 50 per cent cut in the grant for the University of British Columbia governors of the university will come to Victoria soon to interview the Minister of Education. They will submit a statement to the minister setting out proposals.

An illustrated lecture on the Lambeth Conference will be given at the memorial hall on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. E. F. Church, assisted by Rev. E. F. Lloyd, former Bishop of Saskatchewan, will show the slides for the first time in Victoria. The Bishop of Columbia will occupy the chair.

Fist aid classes for the St. John Ambulance certificates may be inaugurated at Victoria College if enough students sign up for the course. A notice of six weekly lectures was posted on the notice board yesterday. The lectures will be given by a local medical doctor who will also act as supervisor in the practical work.

F. R. Wells will lead the Victoria branch of the Amputations Association of the Great War, as the result of elections at the annual meeting Thursday evening. Other officers include C. W. Dawson, first vice-president; J. Ockenden, second vice-president; A. Sutcliffe, A. M. Horne, E. Tucker, H. Riches and G. Ockwell, executive committee.

A meeting of the North Saanich Little Theatre Association was held at the Union Building on Tuesday evening. A letter from the organizing secretary of the B.C. Drama festival was read, in which the association was asked to disclose the name of the play which it intended to produce. As a number of the members were unable to be present at this meeting, it was arranged to hold another meeting on January 13.

Public meetings for discussion of Saanich affairs have been called by the municipal council as follows: Wednesday, One, St. Mark's Hall, January 11; Ward Three, Gordon Head Hall, January 12; Ward Four, Marigold Hall, January 13; Ward Five, Oak Hall, January 14; Ward Six, Keating Temperance Hall, January 14, and Ward Seven, Tillicum School, on January 13; and Community Hall, January 15. All meetings will be held at 8 o'clock.

Services to-morrow at the Spiritual Science Temple, 1414 Douglas Street, will open discussion at 8 o'clock on the eventful service which will be given by Jameson of Vancouver. The following Sunday will be devoted to messages. Mr. Blackett speaking only for a few minutes. On Monday at 8 o'clock the weekly message circle will be held, and on Tuesday Mrs. Jameson will conduct her services for a silver tea. On Thursday the ladies will meet at 1121 Hillside Avenue, from 2:30 to 4:30 o'clock.

The following members of the local branch of the Amputations Association were elected for the ensuing year at the annual meeting on Tuesday: President, F. R. Wells; first vice-president, C. W. Dawson; second vice-president, C. Ockenden; secretary-treasurer, J. Davy; executive committee, A. Sutcliffe, A. M. Horne, E. Tucker, H. Riches and G. Ockwell. Previous to the election of the officers, the chairman of various committees reported on the activities of the branch during the last year, each report being enthusiastically received by the members present.

After hearing in the Supreme Court the action of Claribel Evansen Crowther Walls against Fournell Theodore Walls, her husband, for possession of their child, following their separation agreement, ended with Mr. Justice Gregory awarding custody of the child to the sisters of Mr. Walls, as urged to the court by Richard Lowe, counsel for Mrs. Walls. Mr. Lowe, K.C., and W. A. Brewster conducted the case for Mrs. Walls and her parents. The Justice made an additional ruling so that Mrs. Walls and her parents may have frequent access to the child.

The officers of six new Courts of the Ancient Order of Foresters were installed at a joint installation ceremony. District Deputy Sister I. Denyer of Vancouver Island District A.O.F. was installing officer, assisted by other district officers. H. Callow, district chief ranger, attended. During the evening District Chief Rangers Jewell were presented to J. C. Jones, junior P.D.C. of Duncan, and R. W. Dunn, district secretary. By Brother H. Smith, P.D.C.R. At the conclusion of the meeting all adjourned to the banquet hall.

The nineteenth annual convention of the Western Canadian Livestock Union will be held in Vancouver on February 24, 25 and 26. The executive will meet on February 24 and the opening session will be held on the same evening at 8 o'clock. This will be a strictly business convention dealing with the most important matters in the livestock industry. The programme is being prepared and improvements and changes are contemplated. Every delegate should come prepared to make constructive contribution to the many problems facing the livestock industry at the present time.

The vocal soloist on the occasion was Ogretta McNeil, who in her two songs, "Rain" ("Curran") and "The Little Shepherd's Song" ("Winter Water"), gave a remarkable performance.

The young soloist, with the accompaniment of the orchestra, sang with great effect, and the audience was greatly pleased.

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Anderson Gets Liberty on Bail

John A. Anderson, former head of the British Columbia Government's free textbook branch of the Department of Education, came to trial for alleged perjury of department cash, amounting over a number of years, was freed by Mr. Justice Gregory on bail of \$2,000 on his own recognisance and \$1,000 each on two other surreties.

He will come up at the spring assizes for trial. W. H. Bullock-Webster has charge of the defence.

According to an announcement by Hon. Joshua Hincliffe, Minister of Education, Mr. Anderson has been suspended from the department pending the outcome of the trial.

MRS. F. A. GOWEN DIES FOLLOWING LONG ILLNESS

Well-known Resident Was

With Angus Campbell's Ltd.

Twenty-six Years

Came to Victoria With Parents as Girl of Twelve in 1889 From England

After a lingering illness of two and a half years' duration, Mrs. Elizabeth Gowen, wife of F. A. Gowen of 1621 Jubilee Avenue, passed away at midnight on the lammas day, aged fifty-three years. Mrs. Gowen had resided in Victoria for forty-one years and during her many years in business made a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, who will leave with sincere regret of her untimely death.

Her friends were prepared to be consoled and encouraging, and to give the young performers a welcome. The enthusiastic applause that followed the organ and violin solos was a decided success.

It was clear that the audience was pleased with the young performers and the young performers were welcomed.

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Important Vancouver Island Badminton Tournaments Scheduled

THE SPORTS MIRROR

Island Titles To Be At Stake Here In February Event

Hockey Goalies Declare Luck Plays Small Part in Their Work

Tiny Thompson, Boston Bruins, Says Ability Is 90 Per Cent

Good Pair of Hands Are Necessary for a Good Goalie

New Pro League to Compete With N.H.L. Rumored in the East

ESTIMATES on how important a part luck plays in the success of a hockey goal-tender vary greatly, depending on who you ask. The goalies themselves claim it almost entirely a factor, but the luck percentage mounts as one moves down the ice towards the forwards. Cecil Tiny Thompson, of the Boston Bruins, one of the leaders in the business of blocking the fast flying puck and leading the National Hockey League in saves, claims that the reason he says that successful work in front of the net is 90 per cent ability and 10 per cent luck. He might even place the ability percentage higher he declared, during the course of a recent argument, following a practice of the Boston club.

Eddie Powers, manager of the Boston Bruins-Cubs, was the lone outsider to take part in the debate which involved Manager Art Ross of the Bruins, and practically every player on the squad. Ross offered the opinion that luck counted not more than 20 per cent in a goalie's efforts, and Powers placed it at between 30 and 40 per cent.

But Capt. George Owen and "Dit" Clapper evidently have little regard for the goalie's ability. It is 95 per cent luck and 5 per cent the opponent's hard luck when the goalie piles up a large total of saves, said Capt. Owen, who declared it was 95 per cent blocked. Some of the opinions were facetious, of course, the players being bent on ribbing their capable net guardian.

Thompson defended his profession strenuously. "What do you mean 20 per cent luck?" he asked. "It's all luck."

"There is only a small amount, maybe only 5 per cent. A good goalie doesn't need much luck. He can always depend upon a bunch of dumb things to beat themselves," he said heatedly. "Sometimes luck just isn't there. The shots he didn't get too quickly and player shoots right into him; when he figures the shot is going wide of the net, makes no attempt to save and the puck hits the post, and when he is caught out of position and the puck hits him or the end of his stick and bounces off the net or to one side. Outside of those instances there is no luck at all in goal keeping."

Turning to the question of what makes a successful goalie, Thompson said that ability and a good pair of hands are required.

"Under ability comes skating ability, speed of hand, foot and mind, experience and instinct. Some of the instinctive actions that look lucky are not lucky at all," Thompson declared. "They are the things a good does automatically. Most of it is natural. The rest comes from experience. There must be perfect co-ordination. The hands are necessary for stops which cannot be made with stick, body or foot. The mind is necessary to be able to make the player do what you want him to do, when you want him to do it. It also is necessary to know the shooting habits of every player."

There are always rumors of war and trouble in hockey circles, and the latest is that next winter there will be another pro league in operation to compete with the National League. At least two teams, the Montreal and Toronto, proposed new league will be a circuit with teams form Ottawa, Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto, and according to reports all the teams but Hamilton have lined up. It was reported that play in Toronto will be at the old Arena, General, and at popular price. Of course, it would be out-of-pocket, as far as the NHL is concerned, and the new loop would be placed on the same footing as the American League. War in pro sport is generally disastrous to all concerned, but there is always someone who takes a chance. The new-league would need some outstanding players to make it a success, and at the present time all the stars are in the NHL.

BATTALINO DETHRONED BY FORFEIT

Featherweight Champ Fails to Make Weight For Feldman and Loses Title

Entire New York Show Called Off; May Pave Way to a Battalino-Singer Bout

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Max Schmeling And Walker Expected To Sign Papers Monday

New York, Jan. 9.—Once more the official signing for Max Schmeling's fifteen-round heavyweight title, delayed since last summer, has been set for Monday, February 25, has been postponed, this time until Monday. One of the complications, a president for the Madison Square Garden Corporation of Florida, which will promote the match, was solved yesterday with the election to that office of William V. Saxe, attorney for Madison Square Garden Corporation, of New York, and already president of the Garden Corporation of Illinois and Ohio.

As a test case, the Lake Shore Golf and Country Club, of Clarkson, Ont., sued Mrs. C. P. Hoyt for 1931 fees. In evidence it was stated that Mrs. Hoyt had joined the club during a campaign for new members. Last week she said, she felt she could no longer carry on as a member and did not pay her fees.

Counsel for the club argued that since Mrs. Hoyt had failed to send in her resignation, in writing, she was liable for the 1931 dues. Judge Justice indicated.

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Sax said yesterday the papers would be ready after all the parties involved on both sides had made all the speeches they had prepared. This he said, probably would take until Monday.

A mixed handicap event will also be held and last year's entry in that tournament was largest of any. It is open to members of Vancouver Island clubs only.

Junior events will also be held for girls and boys, who must be under the age of seventeen on the date of the tournament. These junior events will have a large entry, due to the organization of numerous junior clubs. The Willow Club have a junior club of over forty members, while Victoria College and Victoria High School will

Duncan players dominated last year's winners and are expected to contribute players,

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NEW ISSUE \$5,000,000

Province of New Brunswick5½ Bonds Due January 1, 1952
Denominations: 1,000 and 500
Price: 97, to Yield 5.75%**A. E. AMES & CO.**

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OPTIMISM IN BOND MARKET

Prices Firm and Reactionary Tendencies Infrequent; Rail Issues Feature

Canadian Press

New York, Jan. 9.—Optimism continued to prevail in the bond market day-to-day, while not buoyant, prices were firm and reactionary tendencies infrequent.

There was a steeper tone in United States Government obligations, with some of the Treasuries picking up portions of their recent heavy losses.

Liberty issues, however, were fractionally lower in active trading.

Railroad mortgages held their position as the market bid well, while the long and medium-term bonds attracting the most attention.

There was a steady tridding in Chicago and Northwestern 4½'s and New Haven Convertible 6s sold at 92 against a low of 74% last month.

Utilities were inclined to sell a shade higher. Institutions, Telephone loans, Western Union 8s and Postal Telegraph advanced. The Industrials held their own, although there were some declines.

Foreign bonds were mixed. British 5½ sagged, as did Japanese 6½.

MONTRÉAL LIST SLIGHTLY LOWER

Canadian Press

Montreal, Jan. 8.—Montreal security list closed slightly lower after a quiet trading session on the Montreal Exchange this morning.

Smelters and Nickel led for leadership. Smelters closed off ½ at 71 and Nickel was down ½ at 10. Brazilian Traction 12 recorded a slight loss of ¼; Vlau Bissell at 10½ was up a point. Remainder of the list was unchanged.

Canadian Cement lost an early gain of ½ and closed unchanged at 8½. Canadian Pacific was unchanged at 7. Canadian Pacific Steel of Canada at 21½, Cockshutt Plow 5½, Frasier 5, International Nickel 10, Lake of the Woods 5, National Brewing 9½, New Can. 10, and CURE 10.

B.A. Oil 10½, Canada Dredge 5½, Diners Seagran 5½, Imperial Oil 10½, Int'l Petrol 11½, Kivat Goodwill 11½, and Util. Utilities A. 7.

The New York market slipped slightly to-day, according to Dow Jones' compilations. Thirty industries closed at 70.98, off 1.82; twenty rails at 36.70, off 0.12, and twenty utilities at 32.88, off 2.02. U.S. Steel sagged only a fraction. The rail stocks finished about unchanged.

Chancellor Bruselas' notice to Great Britain that Germany will arrange to pay her debts to the Lausanne conference that her ability to pay reparations is at an end, was not regarded as disturbing in important banking circles, where confidence of an eventual agreement still is held. One theory is that Germany may be induced to continue her unconditional reparations, the exchange portion of which might be turned into the form of loans to the German railways.

U.S. Steel's unfilled tonnage figures, announced at the close of the market, were considerably more adverse than had been generally expected, but it had been well known that steel buying had been virtually at a standstill.

To-day's stock sales by Logan & Bryan: Allied Chemical 20,900, American Can 22,900, American Tobacco 6,100, Bell Telephone 10,700, Bethlehem Steel 21,500, A.M. F. 2,000, Case Threshing 2,800, Chrysler 12,200, Electric Power and Light 4,800, General Motors 34,400, Kroger 2,900, Kennecott Copper 5,200, International Telephone and Telegraph 10,000, Montgomery Ward 15,100, North American 11,200, Radio Corporation of America 18,000, U.S. Steel 18,500, Standard Aircraft 8,900, U.S. Steel 14,200, Worthington Pump 2,900, Auburn 32,500, McKeesport 1,000.

The week's recovery at New York, as well as here, was not spectacular: it was the uniformity of the trend that attracted notice. Railway and industrial shares rose steadily throughout the latter part of the week.

Ford of Canada A Rose 1½ points to 12¾ during the week, while Walkers was up fractionally to 2½. Both of the farm implement shares came in for some light buying with Massey Harris rising 4½ point to 4½ and Cockshutt 1½ point to 3.

Supertex Petrolatum ordinary was the only oil issue to close higher at the end of the week and it was up 1½ points. Bissell showed a fractional advance of ¾ points.

Progress toward the establishment of a "Reconstruction Finance Corporation" as an aid to United States business enterprise was, indirectly, the major cause for the mild recovery.

On the Toftox Stock Exchange, Goodyear Tire recorded the sharpest advance of the week, closing at 85, a net gain of five points. C.P.R. stocks also showed a gain of 2½ points. Bissell showed a fractional advance of ¾ points.

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CANADIAN STOCKS**MONTRÉAL**

(By Logan & Bryan)

Abitibi Power High Low Bid

Alberta Pacific 2½-2½

Alderson 25

Bell Telephone 11½

B.C. Packing 12

Canadian Foundry 7

Canadian Cement 6-½

C.P. 12

Cockshutt Plow 16-½ 16 4-6

Fraser Co. 7-½ 7-½

International Nickel 10-½

Lake of the Woods 5

National Brewing 9-½

New Can. Car. 11-½ 11-½

CURE 10-½

Electro-Bilges 10-½

B.A. Oil 10-½ 10

Canada Dredge 18-½

Diners Seagran 5-½

Imperial Oil 10-½

Int'l Petrol 11-½

Kivat Goodwill 11-½

Util. Utilities A. 7

Sales for the half-day session totaled 1,200,000.

Electrical and Manufacturing High Low Close

Allis Chalmers Mfg. 12-½ 12 12-½

Elec. Auto Lite 30-½ 29-½

Elec. Storage Bat. 10-½

General Electric 25-½ 24-½

Westinghouse 12-½ 12-½

Elec. Gas. and Share 12-½ 12-½

Miscellaneous and Manufacturing 2-½

Abitibi Pow. and Pap. 64 61-½ 61-½

American Ice 16 15-½ 15-½

Bendix 17-½ 17

Case Threshing 27-½ 26-½

Concoleum Nairn 6-½ 6-½

Consolidated 1-½ 1-½

Dietrich Wright 5-½ 5-½

Dupont de Nemours 54-½ 53-½

Edison Kodak 51-½ 50-½

Gilligan 12-½ 12-½

Gold Dust 16-½ 16-½

Int'l. Harvest 10-½ 10-½

Kingsbury 18-½ 18-½

Lester 19-½ 19-½

McGraw-Hill 18-½ 18-½

Nordica 18-½ 18-½

Orbit 18-½ 18-½

Pentron 18-½ 18-½

Standard 18-½ 18-½

Treadwell 20-½ 20-½

Ventures 19-½ 19-½

Sales for the half-day session totaled 1,200,000.

Toronto Mines and Oils

(By Logan & Bryan)

Chemical Research 100

AIA 111

Cobalt 98

Falconbridge 100

Hollinger 100

Hudson Bay M. & S. 270

International Nickel 120

Lake of the Woods 65

Liberator 120

McGraw-Hill 120

Minerals 120

Nordica 120

Orbit 120

Pentron 120

Standard 120

Treadwell 120

Ventures 120

Sales for the half-day session totaled 1,200,000.

Toronto Industrial

(By A. E. Ames & Co. 11 a.m. (e.s.t.) Quotations)

Abitibi Power and Paper pfd. Bid Asked

Do. pfds. 10

Bell Telephone 110

Brazilian T.L. and P. 10

B.A. Oil 10

C.P. 10

Canadian Bakers A. 120

Canadian Canoe B. 120

Canadian Pacific 120

Canadian Pacific Mills 120

Cochabambilla 120

Dominion Bridge 120

Frost Steel and Wire pfd. 120

Goodyear Tire 120

Great Northern 120

Hamilton Bridge 120

Hillman Bridge 120

Hoover 120

Imperial 120

Kingsbury 120

Lester 120

McGraw-Hill 120

Nordica 120

Orbit 120

Pentron 120

Standard 120

Treadwell 120

Ventures 120

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Profit-taking Halts Advancing Market and Leading Issues Recede**NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE**

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9

(By Logan & Bryan)

The market closed with a somewhat heavy tone, several prominent issues showing net declines of 1 to 4 per cent.

The market was extended into the fourth successive session to-day, but finally was halted by week-end profit-taking, and the list slipped back slightly in the final dealings.

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Dorothy Dix's Letter Box

How Do Women Catch Their Husbands?—How Can a Girl Cure Herself of Self-consciousness?

DEAR MISS DIX—Most women, whether they are pretty or homely, brilliant or dull, get married. To just what do you attribute their success in winning husbands?

Answer—It has been said that there are two secrets that no woman ever tells. One is her age. The other is how she caught her husband.

Why a woman never reveals the secret method by which she got her man, I do not know. Possibly it is a little feminine vanity that causes her to wish to appear as a vixen whose charms no man can resist. Perhaps she likes to delude herself into believing that her marriage was made in heaven or perhaps she just likes to throw a romantic halo over the whole thing and let it go at that.

But, at any rate, it is true that no woman ever discloses the mystery of her technique or reveals by what subtle means and ways she inveigled her husband to the altar. That valuable bit of information, she keeps to herself and any tips you get on the subject have to come from some one else.

Fortunately, however, this is possible, for in love the lookers-on see most of the game and so not infrequently we are able to observe these fishers of men at work and to note their tactics.

The first things that impress us is that the successful anglers who almost invariably land their fish use discrimination in the selection of their bait and in picking out the streams in which they fish and that, as a general thing, their catch is surest when they fish in strange waters.

Which is to say that the girl who wants to catch a man dangles before him the charms which he prefers and at which he is most likely to bite. Of course, she makes herself as good looking as nature and the style shops permit. Then she proceeds to make herself agreeable and to cultivate a line that will appeal to the particular man on whom she has an eye and she is bookish or golfish or musical or domestic, as the case calls for.

Then she goes where the fish are plentiful, for she knows that there is no use in throwing a line and praying for luck in waters that have been fished out or from which the fish have fled to other pools. That is why young girls are demanding to be sent to coeducational colleges and society girls are leaving their manless parlors and emigrating to the business office, where men abound.

Then the astute feminine angler knows that for some unfathomable reason the farther away she gets from home the more apt the fish are to rise to her fly. Whether this is because the home fish are wise to her little ways and manners or they have gotten so used to her that they have ceased to notice her, nobody knows. But it is a fact that the girls who never have any dates at home are often a riot in strange towns and that those who had been given up for old maids in Squedunk get married three months after they have emigrated to Rabbit Centre.

Still another way that women catch husbands is by potent pursuit. Virtually any woman can walk down a man if she will just stalk him long enough. In the course of time he gets used to her being Sally-on-the-spot. She becomes a habit and some fine day when he is not on his guard she pushes him over the brink of a proposal.

And, of course, women sell themselves to men by feeding them and by flattering them and by listening to them talk about themselves. Thousands of men marry to get an ear and thousands of others marry to get a claque. It all depends upon the man, but it is easy to turn the trick if you will give a little thought to the individual man you want.

DOROTHY DIX.

DEAR MISS DIX—Can you offer me a sure cure for self-consciousness and an inferiority complex? I have both, and realize that they are a hindrance to my ever succeeding in anything.

MISS STENOGRAHHER.

Answer—The only cure for self-consciousness is to forget yourself. The self-conscious are morbidly egotistic. Their minds are concentrated on how they look, what people think of them, etc. Quit thinking about the impression you are making on other people and you will get over being self-conscious.

As for the inferiority complex, I doubt that being as much of a drawback as is popularly supposed. The world is so full of conceited people that it is most refreshing to find, now and then, some one who does not think she knows it all and who is not waiting around to be admired.

Modesty is a great charm and a rare one.

DOROTHY DIX.

Copyright by Public Ledger

Uncle Ray's Corner**A Little Saturday Talk**

From a ten-year-old reader comes this note:

"Dear Uncle Ray: I have a Rae in my name, too, only mine is spelled Ra-e. My daddy's name is Ray, too. I can't write a very long letter now because my big brother wants me to play with him. He is eleven years old and I am ten. Very truly,"

"Louise Ballerstedt."

I shall be glad, Louise, to print more articles about ancient times. At an early date I shall write about the Celts.

Jean Rae's letter reminds me of several things. A few years ago after I had written a talk in my school in England, the pupils gave me a cheer, "Hoo-ray! Hoo-ray! Hoo-ray!" I told them my name was right inside their cheer.

Longer ago than that, I asked boys and girls who wanted to start a club what name should be used. One of them suggested "Uncle Ray's Sunshine Club," explaining that sunshine sends forth "rays."

Going still farther back in history, we find an Egyptian sun-god who was named "Ra." He used simplified spelling!

A letter from another reader tells about her Cornish scrapbook:

"Dear Uncle Ray: I am writing you to tell you how much benefit and pleasure I am getting out of keeping your stories in a scrapbook. Nothing has afforded me more joy and knowledge than your corner. I have gone back over my scrapbook and have read parts of it telling about stars, comets, medicine, arithmetic, and other things. One of the stories I read to my class at school."

"If you won't mind, I am going to ask a favor of you. Would you please

Metchosin

The annual meeting to transact the business of Metchosin Hall will be held on January 11, at 8:30 p.m.

The annual meeting of the Metchosin and District Community Club will be held at the hall on January 15, at 8:30. Reports for the last year will be submitted and officers will be elected for the year.

Royal Oak

A successful card party was held in Royal Oak Hall on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Royal Oak Women's Institute. Two games were in play, the prize winners being: First, Miss Phillips and R. Meegor; second, Mrs. Hoole and Mr. Hewett; third, Mrs. Easthope and J. C. Nicholson. Hostesses were Mrs. Mead-Robins, Mrs. H. C. Oldfield, Miss H. Oldfield and Mrs. Phillips.

The annual meeting of the Royal

Oak Women's Institute will be held at the home of Mrs. H. C. Oldfield on January 14.

Under the auspices of the Royal Oak Women's Institute a concert will be given in the Community Hall on January 22. An old-time dance will be given by the institute on January 18, in the Community Hall.

Keating

The regular monthly meeting of the South Saanich Junior Institute Club was held at the home of Mrs. A. Hafer, East Saanich Road, Thursday evening, with the president, Miss Beatrice Butler, presiding.

Arrangements were made to hold a dance in the Temperance Hall on January 29.

The club proposes to hold sewing classes each Saturday afternoon.

Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting by the hostess assisted by Miss Doris Michell.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Misses Nellie and Alice Styan

February 4.

Mr.
And
Mrs.—



Mutt
And
Jeff—



The
Gumps—



Ella
Cinders—



Bringing
Up
Father—



Boots
And
Her
Buddies—



SHIPPING, RAILWAY AND AVIATION NEWS

COAST PILOT CROSSES BAR

Captain Harold L. Roberson Was Well-known Here and in Sooke

Served on Coast Ships Along British Columbia Coast For Twenty-three Years

Capt. Harold Langhorne Roberson, well-known British Columbia coast captain and pilot and a resident for the last nine years of Sooke, died suddenly yesterday, the news of his passing coming as a severe shock to a wide circle of friends both here and in many ports along the Coast. The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Trinity Church, Sooke.

The late skipper was born in Hertford, England, fifty-four years ago. He moved to sea at ten years and followed whaling practically all his life, with the exception of a short time he was engaged in farming in the prairie provinces of Canada. When the war broke out he offered his services to the Admiralty. They were accepted and he went to England, where he was assigned to take charge of one of the "Q" mystery boats. After the Armistice he returned to British Columbia and has been here since.

For the last nine years Capt. Roberson has been a pilot for deep-sea ships. He has worked under the British Co-operative authority taking ships between Race Rocks and Inland ports on Vancouver Island and the mainland. It was in 1900 that the late Capt. Roberson first commanded his seafaring career on this Coast. For twenty-three years he served on the steamers Prince Rupert and Prince George and other vessels operated by the old Grand Trunk Railway, the Canadian National. He lived most of that period at Prince Rupert, where he and many friends. Upon joining the Pilotage Association he moved to Saseenos, where he had a fine home built looking out to sea, over Sooke Harbor.

In 1908 Capt. Roberson married Miss Marian Lengen-Burton of England in Prince Rupert. She survives at the family residence. There are two children, Joan, aged six, and Gerald, five. His eighty-four-year-old mother lives in England. One brother survives in England and another in New York. Two sisters are also living in England.

NORTH WINTER SAILINGS

From Vancouver for Powell River, Ocean Falls, Prince Rupert, Anyox and Stewart 8.00 p.m. Mondays

Fortnightly service to Queen Charlotte Islands. Particulars on request.

All sailings from CANADIAN NATIONAL PIER Foot of Main Street, Vancouver

Phone 8138
For information, call or write:
CHAS. F. EARL, D.P.A.
911 Government Street, Phone E 1177

Canadian National

Gulf Islands Ferry Co. Ltd.

Salt Spring Island Service

Ferry Ms. "Cy Peck"

DAILY (EXCEPT WEDNESDAY)

LEAVE SWARTZ BAY 9.30 a.m.
4.30 p.m.

Subject to Change Without Notice

FERRY TARIFF
Passengers 25c One Way; 50c Return
Automobiles 75c to \$1.50, According to Size
Trucks \$1.25 to \$2.00, According to Size

STAGE CONNECTIONS

DAILY (EXCEPT WEDNESDAY)

LEAVE VICTORIA 8.09 a.m.
8.30 p.m.
2.00 p.m. on Sundays
For Full Particulars Phone E 1177—E 1178

Around the Docks

Ss. President Madison Taking Cosmopolitan Passenger List to Ports Across Pacific

Bound for Victoria and Vancouver, the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Japan sailed to-day from Yokohama and will cross the north Pacific direct to San Juan port. She is due here early Sunday morning, January 17. There is only a small list of passengers aboard this voyage.

The Empress of Russia, now in Vancouver, will sail next Saturday and will make her first and last call of the season at Honolulu. She will take out a good list of passengers.

With seventy-five tons of general cargo for discharge at this port, the Donaldson freighter Gracia docked at the Ritter piers this morning, according to word received here. They sailed from Esquimalt on Tuesday morning, January 10, and the liner will be extensively fitted at San Diego, which is the Pacific Coast headquarters of the United States navy. Commander Ian Agnew, senior naval officer at Esquimalt, who went to San Diego aboard the Skeena, will return overland next week. The destroyers will continue their voyage to the West Indies on Wednesday.

Returning from her regular cruise of the North Pacific, the Empress of Japan will arrive Friday morning, January 10, from Rotterdam and London, by way of the Panama Canal, according to word received in Victoria this morning, by A. P. Moffatt, local agent for the line. The Damsterdyk sailed from the inner Harbor yesterday at 3 o'clock. She has gone to Vancouver in time to sail for another trip to the Coast from Victoria on Monday evening at 11 o'clock.

Three days ahead of schedule the Holland America liner Maas will arrive Friday morning, January 10, from Rotterdam and London, by way of the Panama Canal, according to word received in Victoria this morning, by A. P. Moffatt, local agent for the line. The Damsterdyk sailed from the inner Harbor yesterday at 3 o'clock. She has gone to Vancouver in time to sail for another trip to the Coast from Victoria on Monday evening at 11 o'clock.

Delayed in crossing the North Pacific, it will be Wednesday morning before the American Mail liner President Cleveland docks here from ports in the Philippine Islands. Captain Shee was scheduled to arrive here Tuesday morning. She is bringing passengers and cargo for Victoria and Seattle.

Halifax, Jan. 9.—Re-fitted to be a show window of Canada, the liner New Northland sailed out of Halifax harbor at nightfall to cruise in southern waters, carrying exhibits of sixty Canadian firms and representatives seeking increased trade with Bermuda, the British West Indies and British Guiana.

The floating fair will last fifty-four days, closing with the return of the liner to Halifax on March 4. Exhibits include everything from a lady's slipper to a Canadian-made automobile.

Victoria, Jan. 9.—The barometer is rising on this Coast and more settled weather is becoming general. Mild weather continues in Alberta and remains cold eastward to Manitoba.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.07; temperature minimum yesterday 44, maximum 43; wind, 32 miles W. rain, 24; clear.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.06; temperature minimum yesterday 44, maximum 40; calm, 72; cloudy.

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Our Own Brand
CENTRAL CREAMERY LTD.

Your Health Is Important
Don't Neglect It
TONE UP YOUR SYSTEM

A Wilshire I-on-a-coat belt costs but little. The results will repay you many times.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbargia Etc.

H. AUSTIN GOWARD

MANY SAILING TO FAR EAST THIS EVENING

TWO KILLED WHEN PLANE CRASHES NEAR PORTLAND

Canadian Press
Portland, Ore., Jan. 9.—D. C. Warren of Alameda, Cal., and his pilot, Robert Smith, were killed yesterday evening when Warren's plane, in which they were riding, crashed near the St. Helen's air beacon, about thirty-five miles north of Portland.

The fliers, en route from San Francisco to Seattle, had taken off in Portland after hearing that plane had crashed at the Swan Island Airport took off at 10:10 p.m. and crashed. The men were

in its location. Then the ship was heard to crash. Ross summoned the county authorities.

Coroner T. S. White, who took charge of the investigation, states that as near as he can tell, the plane struck a tall snag standing on a logged-off hill in the mountainous country not far from the beacon. The snag took off the landing gear, said the coroner, with the result that the plane turned and crashed. The men were

in the ship. The coroner and his

sides had great difficulty in freeing the bodies from the wreckage. They

were taken to a St. Helen's under-

taking establishment.

At about 11 o'clock, H. M. Ross, a

former residing near the St. Helen's air beacon, heard the plane crossing and recrossing the river in that vicinity as if it were lost and trying to find

its location. Then the ship was heard to crash. Ross summoned the county authorities.

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VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1932

Britain Enters 1932 With Expectant Air

KING GIVES PEERAGE TO WAR OBJECTOR

Three Times in Jail, Richard Clifford Allen Now Honored in Court List

One Viscount, Five Barons, Three Baronets, Twenty-eight Knights Are Named

London—Clifford Allen, former treasurer and chairman of the Independent Labor Party, who followed Prime Minister MacDonald in supporting the National Government in Great Britain, received a peerage in King George's New Year's honor list.

Mr. Allen is a director of The Daily Herald. He was jailed three times as a conscientious objector during the World War. He was a Labor delegate to Russia in 1920 and was a member of the Executive Labor and Socialist International from 1924 to 1926. He is author of "Conscription and Science," "Socialism and the Next Labor Government" and "Putting Socialism Into Practice."

PRINCESS GETS HISTORIC TITLE

Princess Mary, Countess of Harwood, became a princess royal. The King's only daughter thus receives a historic title which had been vacant ever since the death of her aunt, Princess Louise, early in the year. It is expected the Princess will keep the name Countess of Harwood as a tribute to her husband, whom she married as Lord Lascelles almost ten years ago.

Foremost in the list, perhaps, is the elevation of Baron Sankey, Lord Chancellor, to be a viscount in recognition of his handling of the Federal Structures Committee at the recent Round-Table Conference.

Three of the five new peers—were members of Stanley Baldwin's Conservative Ministry before 1929. They are Walter Edward Guinness, member of the famous brewery family and former Minister of Agriculture; Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, former Postmaster-General, and Lieut-Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, former Minister of Transport. There is also a peerage for Leif Jones, Liberal member of Parliament, well known for his temperance views.

SPECTATOR'S EDITOR LISTED

Among the new knights are Major John Evelyn Wrench, editor of The Spectator and founder of the English Speaking Union; Ernest D. Simon, former member of Parliament and widely known as a housing expert; John A. Hammerton, editor of The Universal Encyclopedia; Henry H. Dale, director of the National Institute for Medical Research; Thomas W. McAra, secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and Joseph R. Cahill, who has had a brilliant record as Commercial Counsellor in the British Embassy at Paris. A knighthood also was awarded to George Buckstone Browne, who purchased Charles Darwin's house at Downe, Kent, and presented it to the British Association for the Advancement of Science "in custody for the nation."

Three new baronets, who will have the hereditary title of "Sir" are Arthur M. Samuel, former Financial Secretary of the Treasury; Percy A. Harris, Liberal member of Parliament and Sir Harry Hope, former member of Parliament for Scottish constituencies.

Literature, music and art were almost ignored in the new honors list, although, as usual, there were hundreds of awards to civil servants and army and navy officers. John Buchan, Scottish historian, essayist and politician, joins the order of Companions of Honor, and Sir Walford Davies, composer of choral works, becomes a commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

In the air force list, Squadron Leader Augustus H. Orlebar, commander of Britain's Schneider Trophy team, was promoted to the rank of Wing Commander. The Kaiser-J-Hind Medal for public services to India was awarded to J. H. Whitley, former Speaker of the House of Commons, who became chairman of the Royal Commission on Labor in India. A few years ago on retirement Mr. Whitley violated an almost unbroken tradition by declining a peerage, which always is offered to a former Speaker.

WOMEN HONORED

Other knightships occur in the colonial and diplomatic sections, and two women are created dames of the Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.

The two women are Annie, dowager Viscountess of Cowdray, and Miss Margaret Tuke, former principal of the Bedford College for Women. Her Majesty Queen Salote of Tonga becomes an honorary Dame Commander of the civil division of the Order of the British Empire.

WOMAN'S SPEED CAUSE OF FIRE

London—Friction while she was running for an omnibus ignited a box of matches in the pocket of a woman of Eton, Northamptonshire. Her coat, which caught fire, was snatched off by the omnibus conductor, and thrown in a puddle.

GERMANY'S FAMED SPY, FRAU DOCTOR, REVEALS MATA HARI AS A DUD

London—"During the war Germany had native spies in all countries with the single exception of the United States." This is a disclosure now made by "Lieutenant" Schragmuller, the brilliant woman who was head of the spy section of the German Secret Service, and familiarly known during the war as "Fraulein Doctor."

"With money we could do anything in the way of getting collaborators," she said.

Fraulein Doctor revealed some facts about her work at a conference organized by the League of German Officers at Fribourg-en-Brisgau. Some time ago a Wurtemburg writer published a voluminous work on wartime German spying in which hundreds of fantastic exploits were attributed to her. It was to refute many of these romantic adventures that Fraulein Doctor decided to come out of her retirement.

Fraulein Doctor won a degree of political science at the University of Fribourg, and when the war broke out she was in the municipal service in Berlin. She wanted to do something with the army and tried to get a post as courier. Later she went to Brussels with a letter of recommendation to General von der Goltz and persuaded him to give her a place in the military police section. For a time she remained suspicious letters.

GETS INTO SERVICE

Her ability and service were recognized and finally "the intrusion of a woman" was accepted by the famous Colonel Nicolai and she was given the direction of Section F (espionage). Although she had no official rank, she was called "Lieutenant." She was above all an organizer, but she denied having performed mysterious missions in France and England to which she was credited. In reality, she said, she remained in Antwerp until the army cost £5,000.

And so it was Mrs. — who stole them? Good heavens! Had they sent for the police? What a scandal and what?

"Yes," said somebody. "What fun?"

"The value of the missing property has been greatly exaggerated," said an official of the club to a press representative.

"It is not even certain if the jewelry has been stolen. The owner missed it from her bedroom at the club, but she may find it at home after all."

HIREN MATA HARI

It was Fraulein Doctor who engaged Mata Hari. This celebrated Dutch dancer, whose exotic beauty and fatal charm led many men to ruin, was listed in the spy service under figure "H 21." Her exploits are almost legendary, even to the story that when she faced the firing squad at Vincennes she was gay because her lawyer, a former lover, had told her that the execution was to be a sham and that the rifles were loaded with blank cartridges.

But although Mata Hari was a remarkable woman in love tangles, she was not much of a spy, according to Fraulein Doctor. At the Fribourg conference Fraulein Doctor said:

"Mata Hari was a great disappointment for us. She did not furnish what we had reason to expect from her. We had high hopes for her, but what she gave us was not of much importance. She was a bomb that never exploded, in other words, a dud."

"Also she wasn't so smart as she was described. We warned her in time, but she literally threw herself into the jaws of the lion. On the contrary, our most successful agents were never disturbed. It was chiefly the small fry that got caught."

Mystery Disease Threatens Stately Elms of Britain

London—The British elm, the state-tree of our native trees, is threatened with extinction by a mystery disease which for four years has baffled the experts of the Forestry Commission.

The disease, which is a fungus, came to this country from Holland, where it originated nine years ago, and was first diagnosed four years ago in Hertfordshire.

Since then it has been found in places as far apart as Cumberland, the Isle of Wight, North Wales and Devonshire.

Twenty-seven counties are now affected, the worst ravages of the disease being in Essex and East Suffolk.

On one stretch of road in Essex 325 fine elms were found to be infected, and many of them have already died.

Scotland is still immune, and the Scottish Department of Agriculture has

warned tree-growers not to import elms from England.

The disease presents some puzzling features.

Thus, while still extending in this country, it has ceased to spread in Hertfordshire, where it originated.

In some districts only a single branch is affected, the trees surviving when the branch has died.

"This is especially puzzling," an official of the Forestry Commission said, "because hitherto we have been unable to save trees by lopping off affected branches."

"We are hoping that this new development will lead to the discovery of an effective remedy."

"Unfortunately, at the moment, the disease is so widespread that there is little hope of eradicating it."

Enormous damage has been done by the disease to trees in Germany, France and Belgium.

Influence Of Good Barmaids Saves Young Men From Wrong

London—The last report of the Licensing Commission contains some interesting items.

The estimated cost of the commission is £10,000, and official figures show that the cost for the first five months of sittings alone was £2,260, including £1,222 for salaries.

Among the illuminating statements elicited are these:

Women are less clever at getting home when drunk than men.

Cocktails were mentioned in "Tom Brown's Schooldays."

A tall man can stand more drink than a short man.

Many a young man would have gone wrong but for the influence of a good barmaid.

Carlisle people like dominoes and draughts—and not cards.

The Bishop of Kingston does not want the barmaid to be as chilly as the young lady behind the post office counter sometimes is.

Sailors can get guineas a quarter by refusing their rum.

Girls of Bristol are getting to like port and sherry more.

BUT FEW NOW RUN RISK OF PREDICTIONS

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS FORCE CHANGE IN MANY CUSTOMS OF PEOPLE

COUNTRY BECOMING TARIFF-MINDED, FACING MANY FUNDAMENTAL ADJUSTMENTS

London—Britain has entered 1932 with that air of expectancy, not altogether cheerless, which comes to any old man after changing doctors because old methods and old medicines failed.

There is no latent optimism in the air. Nobody is running the risk of making cocksure predictions of a return of prosperity in 1932 which might make ridiculous reading at the beginning of 1933, should anybody happen to remember them.

BUDGET OUTLOOK IS GOOD

Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the only one of the new doctors who has ventured to prognosticate anything. He says there will be no serious deficit in the national budget in 1932 and none in 1933. But budget balancing is only a part of the task which he and his cabinet associates must accomplish before general prosperity is restored.

There had been a robbery at the club.

Somebody or other had lost her jewels.

The members gathered in excited little groups to discuss the matter. Women who were not on speaking terms conversed freely and called each other "my dear."

Yes, she, whoever she was, had lost all her jewels. Diamonds, pearls and rubies. Worth £10,000? Nonsense! The pearl necklace alone was worth more than that. More like £2,000. And it was Lady — wasn't it? Well, she shouldn't bring her jewels to the club. And if it was Lady — the jewels must be worth £10,000 at least. Every body knew that her diamonds alone cost £5,000.

And so it was Mrs. — who stole them? Good heavens! Had they sent for the police? What a scandal and what?

"Yes," said somebody. "What fun?"

"The value of the missing property has been greatly exaggerated," said an official of the club to a press representative.

"It is not even certain if the jewelry has been stolen. The owner missed it from her bedroom at the club, but she may find it at home after all."

\$500,000 Offered For "Red Boy"

London—Detectives are scouring France for a thirteenth century professional cross which disappeared from the little church of Saint-Amane, near Muret.

The cross, unique of its kind, is naturally much interested in the announcement that the Earl of Durham has resolved to include in the sale of the contents of Lambton Castle the famous picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Master Lambton, popularly known as "Red Boy."

Lawrence received a fee of \$6,150 for painting the picture. There is a rumor that the Earl of Durham has already declined an offer of \$500,000 for this masterpiece. His Lordship's reserve price when the picture was recently offered for sale by private treaty was stated to be \$675,000.

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BOOKS OF THE DAY



A Patient In Love With Doctor's Wife Vicki Baum's Theme

By PROF. W. T. ALLISON

VICKI BAUM, the Viennese author who made such a hit in the English-speaking world last year with her novel "Grand Hotel," will certainly increase her vogue with her new story, "And Life Goes On." We find here the same skill in character portrayal, the same interest in what Persenhein referred to in his great line as "the still and music of humanity," the same love for dramatic situations, and the same eye for convincing detail that made "Grand Hotel" such an absorbing narrative. Vicki Baum is what might be called an easy writer; every line in her new story is as clear as crystal, swift in movement and vigorous in execution, but the simplicity of style is the product of the art which conceals art.

A DOCTOR'S WIFE SLEEPS WITH ONE EYE OPEN

From the very first sentence the reader is gripped by this story. Let me quote for you the first paragraph to see if it does not at once make you curious to go on reading: "The house was so old that the floor in Dr. Persenhein's bedroom sloped unevenly downwards; and this was one of the things that worried Frau Persenhein. The bed stood on a slant, and when you were tired you slipped down in your sleep towards the foot of the bed. The doctor's wife never slept very soundly, and this discomfort caused her sleep to be even more broken and disturbed. Sometimes she dreamed with terror that she was slipping down some steep hill. So if the night bell broke into her dreams and roused her, she did not know whether she had actually been asleep or whether she had experienced this dreadful fear in a half-wakeful state. She touched the bed next her own. It was empty! She turned on the light and looked at her watch. Half-past two in the morning. As she pulled her large woolen shawl round her shoulders and walked down the strange, creaking, wooden staircase she could hear the child breathing in the little room. The ring at the door sounded impatient and urgent. The light was burning in the surgery. Elizabeth Persenhein walked into the room on tiptoe before she went to open the front door."

TINY DRIFTS OF LOOSE MORTAR.

The reason why the floor sloped and the bed was on the slant was that Dr. and Mrs. Persenhein lived in a very old house, part of the old tower on the wall of the German town of Lohwinkel, in southern Germany. Part of the old city wall formed the back wall of the house and it was so shaky that every time a car drove through the gate of the town the house trembled. As Vicki Baum puts it in her poetical way, "The floors, the staircase and the beams in the ceilings would begin to sigh with that soft lament of very old wood which has carried heavy burdens for several hundred years. At such moments Frau Persenhein would stand still, curiously motionless and self-contained, as she felt the vibrations in the walls and listened for the strange creakings in the woodwork. When, a few moments later, a little mortar trickled down out of the paneling onto the floor, Frau Persenhein pulled herself together, took the dustcloth out of the cupboard, knelt down, and wiped away the tiny heaps of mortar."

ELIZABETH, THE DIVINE DRUDGE

This continual cleaning up of mortar dust was, however, the least of Frau Persenhein's troubles. She was only twenty-nine years of age—but she felt that every year was adding about five times the wear and tear of that short period to her careworn face and figure. For the doctor's wife was a household drudge. She was tied to a husband who was an idealist of the idealists. When he was not treating his patients at home or in neighboring villages, and this took up most of his time, for he was very busy, he was studying medical works or journals, or gathering data about his new dietary treatment for lead poisoning. In short his seal for medical science was eating the doctor up. He was thin, he was going without his proper sleep, he was becoming a bundle of nerves. And mild and kindly and unselfish as he was, he did not notice, so profound was his absorption in his work, that he was as hard on his wife as he was on himself: he was allowing her to drudge for him in his house and surgery, to do without a maid because little money came in from the far-flung practice among the post-war patients, and on top of everything required her to prepare a special dietary and devote much time and labor to the care of Lungaus, a working man who had contracted lead poisoning and whom the doctor had installed in a room on the top floor of his house so that he could be dieted and kept under observation. Elizabeth, the divine drudge, was patient under her trials: she loved her husband, but just about the time the story opens she was beginning to think that neither the doctor nor herself could keep up the pace much longer. And what made it harder for her to bear was that the romantic bloom of her first years of married life seemed to have faded quite away and the doctor was so lost in his researches into lead poisoning that he forgot even to give her a little caress now and again.

THE JOYS OF A DOCTOR'S WIFE

Vicki Baum's fondness for detail is seen in such a passage as this, where she pictures for us Elizabeth's environment: "She went down to the surgery on the ground floor and began to tidy up the room. She counted the cigarette ends, sighed a little, and then laughed. For Dr. Persenhein, who was fanatically opposed to nicotine, was a prodigious smoker. She went to the telephone and rang up the house of Profet, the owner of the factory, to inquire about the morning temperature of his second son—38.2 centigrade, and she made a note of this fact on the desk pad. She lit the spirit lamp under the sterilizer and laid out fresh linen and a clean white jacket for Nick. Then she polished the operating chair. In the meantime, specula clamps and funnel tubes were boiling. She bent over the pages, where the magazine was opened at an article on "Sepsisprophylaxis in Cases of Injuries Among Agricultural Laborers." She gazed at this article with the tenuus and searching look with which other women regard their female rivals. Sepsisprophylaxis! So that was what was causing Nick sleepless nights. The house trembled, mortar fell from the walls. The 9 o'clock bus was returning from the station. Elizabeth dragged her-

Best Sellers

Book leaders in the sales list for the week stand in the following order, according to returns from the book trade across the country:

FICTION
THE HARBOR MASTER, by William McFee.
BORN AT SEA, by John Galsworthy.
WESTWARD PASSAGE, by Margaret Ayer Barnes.
ALL ALONG SHORE, by Joseph C. Lincoln.
ALMOND TREE, by Grace Zaring Stone.
TWO PEOPLE, by A. A. Milne.
FIRST PERSON SINGULAR, by Somerset Maugham.
BROOME STAGES, by Clementine Dane.
JUDITH PARIS, by Hugh Walpole.
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS, by Warwick Deeping.
FINCH'S FORTUNE, by Mazo de la Roche.
THE GOOD EARTH, by Pearl S. Buck.
SHADOWS ON THE ROCK, by Willa Cather.
SPARKS FLY UPWARD, by Oliver LaFarge.
THE STORY OF JULIAN, by Susan Eriz.
AMERICAN BEAUTY, by Edna Ferber.
LOVE WITHOUT MONEY, by Floyd Dell.

NON-FICTION

WELLINGTON, by Philip Gould.
MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA, by Eugene O'Neill.
CAN EUROPE KEEP THE PEACE? by Frank Simonds.
CRANMER, by Hilair Belloc.
ELLEN TERRY-BERNARD SHAW, a correspondence.
THE EPIC OF AMERICA, by John T. Adams.
MAN'S OWN SHOW: CIVILIZATION, by George A. Dorsey.
GULBERTSON'S SUMMARY, by Ely Culbertson.
STILL MORE BONERS.
MEXICO, by Stuart Chase.
MATTHIAS AT THE DOOR, by Edwin Arlington Robinson.
THE FORTY-NINERS, by Archer Butler Hulbert.

self up the stairs to take the stewed bananas to Lungaus's room in the attic."

DR. PERSENHEIN'S BIG IDEA

The reason why Dr. Persenhein was so interested in lead poisoning was that many of his patients contracted this disease in the Lohwinkel accumulator factory owned by the only big employer in the town, Herr Profet. He had an idea that if the factory operatives ate certain foods they would be able to resist the disease. Hence his experiments with Lungaus. On Elizabeth fell the duty of preparing the meals for the grumpy workman who showed no gratitude for anything that was done for him by either the doctor or the doctor's wife. It is Lungaus who is used by the author of the story to bring about one of its most dramatic occurrences, the burning of the Profet factory.

A FEUD BETWEEN CAPITALIST AND COUNTRY SCREWEY

The feud between Herr Profet, the capitalist, and Herr von Raitzold, the owner of the land between the factory and the railway station, provides another source of drama, at times pathetic, often amusing. Herr von Raitzold is a typical landowner, a member of the old German aristocratic class, now fallen upon evil days. He is desperately hard up but as proud as ever. He hates Profet because he is a new rich proletarian and is reaching out for some of his, Raitzold's, land, to provide more ground on which to build an extension to his factory. The encounters between these rivals are always dramatic and provide the reader not only with careful studies in character portrayal but with one of the most humorous elements in the story.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

The plot of the story really thickens, however, when a motor-car accident takes place just outside Lohwinkel. The car was coming from Berlin to Baden-Baden at a high rate of speed and was being driven by Fobianke, the chauffeur. Beside him sat the owner, Peter Karbon, maker of the famous Karbon tires. In the back seat sat the rich industrialist's mistress, Leore Lanis, a very pretty film actress of Berlin, and Franz Albert, German middleweight boxing champion. The car was traveling at about eighty-five miles per hour when suddenly it hit an animal lying in the road and crashed into a tree. A boy from the Raitzold estate was the first to discover the accident. He reported to Herr von Raitzold that help would be needed, for certainly someone had been killed. Dr. Persenhein was informed by telephone of the accident. He was at Herr Profet's house when the message came, so that worthy took him to the scene of the disaster in his motor car. The doctor promptly gave first aid to the strangers, all four of whom were injured. Fobianke died shortly after the doctor had examined him. Herr Karbon was removed to the doctor's own house for further treatment, the actress was taken to the Raitzold estate, and Herr Profet conveyed to his home the young prizefighter.

ROMANCE COMES TO DOCTOR'S WIFE

The coming of these strangers, all three of them famous people, to the little town of Lohwinkel was naturally an event of prime importance. It was so important that the whole life of the town was affected. Herr Profet and the doctor's wife were the most vitally influenced because the former had to fight a wave of radicalism among his employees which was stirred up by the brother-in-law of the dead chauffeur, Fobianke. This man was a Berlin agitator who came to Lohwinkel to look after the body of his relative and did the stirring up on the side. But the main influence was that of Peter Karbon, that patient drudge, the doctor's wife. In the process of nursing this rich man back to a normal condition, Mrs. Persenhein fell in love with him. And as he was quite tired of the pretty little actress and found the doctor's wife a charming woman of quite a different type, good-natured Peter made love to her with an avidity that Dr. Persenhein had never shown even in his most romantic days. Poor, love-starved Elizabeth was easily convinced that another chapter was opening up for her in the book of life, one which would deliver her from bondage and give her a warmth of affection and a luxury that she had never known.

So the story narrows down to a duet twist love and duty. It is a finely conceived romance in the life of a drudge who never expected to see anything of the sort any more. How she responds to it and how the story ends offers the reader a narrative that is vigorous, touching and amusing by turns. This is the best love story I have read for a long, long time.

Seeing Russia



Margaret Bourke-White... clicks an epic in "Eyes on Russia."

IN "Eyes on Russia" the talented Margaret Bourke-White presents a camera record of life in Russia during the emergence of the Five-Year Plan.

Mrs. Bourke-White spent a good deal of time traveling about the land of the Soviets, photographing dams, steel plants, farms, laborers and practically everything else that looked interesting—and setting down a prose obbligato of description and explanation.

The text of her book is not in the least noteworthy, but her pictures are simply magnificent. They present the facts about present-day Russian life as no prose could present them, and they are possessed of considerable aesthetic significance besides. The book is simply too good to miss.

"Eyes on Russia" is published by Simon and Schuster, and sells for \$5.

Erstwhile Victorian Produces Fine Story Of Hudson's Bay Co.

THIS history of the Hudson's Bay Company is of perennial interest. Perhaps a thousand years from now magazine editors will be accepting short stories based upon the real experiences of hunters, trappers and factors who stood high upon the golden hours in those old days of romance when the buffalo and the beaver divided the western world between them.

Up to the present, however, no complete history of the old company has been written. For two centuries and a half men have been writing about the Hudson's Bay Company, but no historian has been permitted free and full access to its vast accumulation of material in the shape of reports of officials, old ledgers, and other books used in the fur business.

Agnes Laut's history of the company is the liveliest of all and reads like a romance but along comes a book which will likely supplant it in popular favor. This is "The Gentlemen Adventurers," by Robert E. Pinkerton, well-known in Victoria and around Brentwood. This writer is an American who has lived for years in Victoria and in the far north and knows how to handle a birchbark canoe as well as to pound the type-writer. He has lived so long in the northern woods and at H.B. posts and on a yacht in British Columbia waters that he might pass as a descendant of one of the old explorers. Anyway he has earned the right to add one more history of the Hudson's Bay Company to those that have been written already. His book is well-bound, nicely illustrated, and is written in an easy style that plays up the romance and leaves the dry-as-dust aspects of history unhonored and unsung.

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EDMUND LOWE, screen actor.

THIS (National Socialist) party is absolutely under my control. My will's done.

—Adolf Hitler, leader of Germany's Facists.

THE masses of India are only awaiting my signal.

—Mahatma Gandhi.

THE world can no longer safely or wisely carry the burdensome armaments impose.

—Alanson B. Houghton, former Ambassador to Britain and Germany.

I DON'T know of any man who gets a thrill out of his infidelity.

—Edmund Lowe, screen actor.

WE are now on the edge of a new renaissance of the spirit.

—Dr. Edward Howard Griggs, former university professor at Stanford.

SAFETY first is a vile motto. It is soul-destroying, a pestilent heresy which will rob the race of man of all incentive.

—Major General J. E. B. Seely.

FEW of us who use radio understand very much about it.

—Prince George of England.

TRUTH loses value if people do not understand it.

—Kiku-o, Japanese priest.

Scholar Throws Light On Jesus's Early Days And Fills Gospel Gaps

DR. ROBERT EISLER, a shrewd and brilliant critic, and an authority on Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Old Russian, Old Roumanian and the dialects of the east, has written a study,

"The Messiah Jesus and John the Baptist, a scholarly study of the beginnings of Christianity."

This outstanding contribution to the works of higher criticism is a volume of 638 pages and is published by Methuen and Company in London.

The problem tackled by Dr. Eisler is set out by H. L. Mencken in a brilliant review in this way:

"What actually happened in Jerusalem and therabout in the first years of the Christian era? What were the origins of that Jesus of Nazareth who made such an uproar during the administration of the Roman governor, Pontius Pilate, and what were the circumstances which made him the founder of a new religion, the most widespread and powerful the world has yet seen?

"The answers that we find in Christian literature are incomplete and unsatisfactory. The New Testament, as we have it, is full of obviously dubious history. It was written, in the main, by men who had not witnessed the events they described, and hence it bristles with contradictions and absurdities. Worse, it shows plain signs of later tampering, so that the most we can say of it to day is that it tells us, not what really happened, but simply what certain Christian theologians of the third, fourth, fifth, and even later centuries thought MAY have happened, or OUGHT to have happened. Not is any help to be found in non-Christian chronicles, for the great German scholar, Adolf Harnack, once said, all that they have to say might be printed on one quarto sheet of paper."

DR. EISLER is convinced that it is a gross error to assume, as has been commonly done, that this paucity of records proves only that Jesus attracted little attention among the Romans—that his revolt was of no importance, and hence passed unnoticed. He shows, on the contrary, that they must have taken it very seriously, at all events in its political aspect, and that it was their custom to keep elaborate official memoranda of such events, and that these memoranda were open to their historians. Why, then, have we so little about Jesus? In particular, why is there so little in the well-known history of Josephus, a Roman court historian, and why is that little so plainly unreliable? Why is the Jew Josephus made to say flatly that Jesus was a teacher of the Truth, that He arose from the dead, and that he was the "Christ"? Dr. Eisler's answer is simple. Josephus never said anything of the sort. The Testimonium Josephi, like so much of the New Testament, is an interpolation in the original text. What Josephus did say has been taken out, and what the Christians of Constantine's time wanted him to say has been put in. And what other historians said has been lost to us because, in those days, there was a vigorous and relentless censorship of anti-Christian documents, and every scrap of hostile writing was hunted down and destroyed—all save the few inconsiderable fragments mentioned by Harnack.

SO far Dr. Eisler's case has little support in documentary facts. But he quickly produces an impressive body of such facts from Russia. In the libraries and monasteries of that country are a number of early manuscripts of Josephus, mainly in northern dialects of Old Slavic. They are translations from early Greek manuscripts and though there are some traces in them of that Christian tampering which is found in all the western manuscripts of Josephus, many passages remain that have disappeared entirely in the west, and in them the acts and aims of Jesus are dealt with in a detailed and realistic manner. These passages, in not a few cases, are so phrased that they are apparently direct quotations from official records of the events preceding the Crucifixion, and so they are of high historical value. They coincide, broadly speaking, with the narrative in the Gospels, but in many important details they are at variance, for they tell the story from the Roman point of view. It would be going too far to call them impartial, but they are at least free from Christian coloring, and in consequence they answer many questions that the Gospel historians and the sophisticated western Joseph

A PAGE of INTEREST to WOMEN

New House Pyjamas Are Smart
Though Practical!

Patou Warns Against Fantasy in Indoor Costumes



Tailored comfort plus warmth comes via a robe (left) of two-tone reversible violette. Patou's idea of correct indoor wear for the pyjama woman is a deep blue crepe royal sleeveless suit (right), with intricately cut trousers and a wee standing collar. Over a sleeveless pale rose negligee of crepe (centre). Patou places an amusing jacket of soft blue velvet.

By JEAN PATOU

PARIS. One very seldom considers lounge attire when pondering generally on the wardrobe of a well-dressed woman.

Yet it seems to me that precious as the moments are that a modern woman can spend in her own home, the garment she wears then should be studied as carefully as any other.

As a matter of fact, I think lounge clothes are sufficiently important to have a style all their own, especially as nowadays restful time does not necessarily mean the barring of all social activity.

There is a question as to whether indoor styles should follow the prevailing mode or be completely independent.

Generally speaking, negligees usually harmonize with the remainder of a

ultra feminine negligee for her leisure hours.

A negligee is very often a decided insight into the character and personality of its wearer. It is something so extremely feminine and its chief qualities reside in its line and softness.

Even when a negligee is mainly composed of a satin sheath effect, it should have some touches of light and airy trimming to convey that necessary albeit restrained vaporous note.

One feature, though, is rigorously barred from even the most feminine of negligees, and that is transparency. Still another point to keep in mind is that too rich or sumptuous a fabric is sure

to result in something that looks old-woman's clothes, but there is no hard and fast rule governing this. By this, I mean that there is never any air of eccentricity in the lounge attire of a modern woman, but on the other hand, if the ardent sportswoman wishes, she can very well don an

fashioned, almost obsolete. It is quite ridiculous, on reflection, that a woman should wear a delicate and over-rich garment for resting purposes.

Indoor pyjamas, the other types of rest attire, are obviously less feminine but more practical. This latter quality, however, does not mean that a great deal of measure and study should attend their make-up. A mere detail will be sufficient to convey an ambiguous air to pyjamas and this can usually be traced to the desire to achieve complicated effects which they do not need.

If in spite of all its practical qualities a pyjama must remain feminine, then this note must be given by the suppleness of its cut and fabric, but never by some touch of fantasy that is invariably out of place.

The most satisfactory pyjama ensemble is, I think, composed of a sleeveless blouse and trousers, with the blouse tucked in the trousers.

The latter should be wide, without exaggeration. I suggest a sleeveless blouse because the suit can be successfully completed by a robe in light wool fabric, neither too full nor too fitted and absolutely plain, providing added comfort.

Pajamas should always be uni-colored or at most combine two colors. Here again the woman with an unerring dress sense will know what shades are best suited to this type of garment.

The SUNDAY DINNER

By Oscar of the Waldorf

Hearts of Celery
Jellied Beef Consomme
Fried Veal Cutlets with Tomatoes
Corn Saute
Baked Potatoes
New Beets
Endive, French Dressing
Apple Custard
Coffee

FRIED VEAL CUTLETS WITH TOMATOES

Cut about two pounds of veal cutlets from the leg into small slices, season them with pepper and salt, roll them in cracker-dust; then dip them in beaten eggs and again in cracker-dust. Have in readiness on the fire a frying pan containing smoking fat one-half an inch in depth; put the veal into the hot fat and fry brown on both sides.

While the veal is frying, wipe half a dozen large, firm tomatoes with a damp cloth, slice them about one-half an inch thick, roll them in flour, season with pepper and salt, and fry until brown in the pan with the veal. Serve the veal on a dish, with the tomatoes laid neatly around in a circle. The veal cutlets may be dipped in bread crumbs and fried, and served with the tomatoes.

APPLE CUSTARD

Take some apple marmalade or stewed apples, and warm up with a little finely-powdered sugar. Let this stand in a basin until cold. Beat up some eggs until very light and stir and beat them well into some new milk. Mix this up with the apples, pour into a deep dish, and bake for twenty minutes.

CHIC HATS FOR THE LECTURE PLATFORM WILL SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES



Getting the right hat for a given occasion is quite a trick, as most ladies with good taste well know.

This trick turns out to be a major pursuit. If you happen to be someone of importance who needs just the right hat for the lecture platform or for the speakers' table at some huge banquet where international politics are the topic of the day.

Two exceedingly chic hats that were created for Madame Valentine Thomson, French political lecturer and author of "Young Europe" and other books, illustrate what can be done to crown intellectual efforts.

One is a morning lecture hat, the other an afternoon one. Both could go with the same costume, or one can go with a soft, dressmaker type of daytime costume and the other with a formal daytime chiffon.

The former is a trim little bit of a fur model, down intriguingly over one eye, up to reveal a high forehead on the other. It is speckled black and white, with a little butterfly bow of three ribbons, black, white and cherry red, as the piece de resistance.

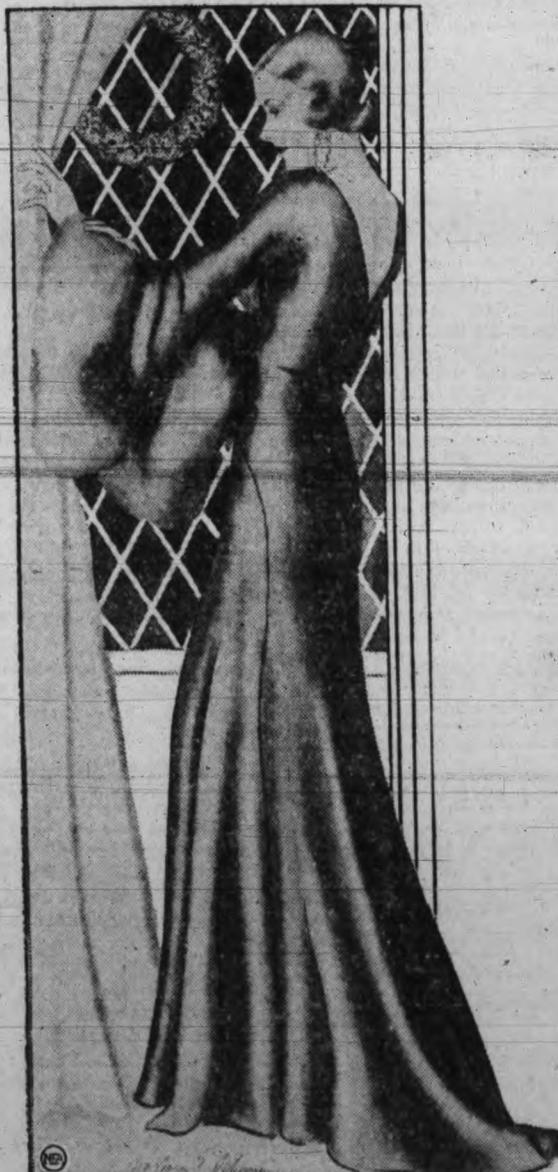
More formal and just the hat for 1 o'clock luncheon where important men and women do gather, is an elegant little black velvet hat, sleek, svelt, chic. It molds itself perfectly, like a glove, to the head, then has a charming roll of the velvet outlining its exclusive-little shape, with a restrained yet large bow of the velvet at one side. Both are utterly sophisticated, both have dignity.

(Created for Madame Valentine T. Thomson by Louise Bourbon, Paris.)



SWEET SECRETS

RED VELVET GIVES NOTE OF ENCHANTMENT TO NEGLIGEE



Courtesy of Jay-Thorpe
Brand new, very coquettish and most appropriate are the new lycrode decorations—sachet dolls. Colored pins make sparkling eyes for them, silk gloss makes soft hair, and their piquant expression comes from their cute little noses and wee mouths. They have long, dangling legs, encased in regular mules, and take the most amusing poses on earth. Most appropriately they wear lingerie and negligees just like those available in the store.

THESE SMART NEW HATS CONSIDER COLLARS!



Hats that are made for wear with fur or fur-trimmed coats. There is the smartest little bit of a black hat used with galayak. The felt is moulded to the head, off to one side of the hair where a galayak bow adds charm. There is a curved band of galayak that entirely outlines the hat except on the bow side where it is placed slightly above the lower edge of the hat. This is a hat that keeps peace with the highest and most luxurious collar your heart may desire.

Should you want a brim, and there are plenty of others in the same boat with you these days, you can take heart with the advent of a chic brown chapeau that uses galayak in matching shade for a wee bandeau on the left side. Above this fur there is a little bow of the brown felt which is placed where the graduated rolled brim tapers to nothing.



The size of your hat, these days, should be somewhat in inverse proportion to the fur collar or fur piece you wear.

Not that you should take to a huge hat, just because you wear a tiny sable collar or that your hat should disappear altogether if your caracul coat has gross fur for its collar.

But there is some sense behind the vogue that makes tiny hats for stand-up collars and bigger ones for flat or tight collars. You must be comfortable to be smart, and you know how irritating it is to have your hat and collar always arguing when you hold your head up!

Nicole uses flat fur touches with many mid-winter

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Nothing puts a woman in a holiday mood quite so much as an enchanting bit of attire.

For sheer glamor, perhaps nothing flatters her ego quite as much as a negligee which makes her feel every inch a romantic soul.

Many women who go in heavily for gowns and frocks to wear outside the home, find themselves with no lovely thing for intimate wear. Perhaps logically that is a terrific let-down for a lovely girl. The acquisition of something positively exquisite and charming should be imperative.

To start the New Year right, a ravishingly beautiful negligee might be suggested to her, one that has color, fact, has a womanliness about it that makes it equally universal in its appeal.

While the back has a surprise cut, the front is a cowl line that becomes practically every woman in the world. The whole negligee, as a matter of fact, has a womanliness about it that knows where to dip over the right eye and lift over the left and hugs the hairline all around the back. It is of gay red fawn suede



Looking southward or out to sea, and with a lacquered quill to steer its chic course, is the new travel hat that has a dressmaker crown, intricately cut and stitched trimly, and an even width brim all around that knows where to dip over the right eye and lift over the left and hugs the hairline all around the back. It is of gay red fawn suede

A PAGE FOR THE CHILDREN

Cousin Bobby Visits Land Where All Men Carry Guns

Willie Winkle Hears From His Cousin Who Has Turned Up in the Holy Land With Toots and Junior; People in Transjordan, Between Palestine and the Wild Desert, are Bad and Some Live in Caves; Sees Sheiks.

By WILLIE WINKLE

I have got a treat in store for my readers. Some time ago, you will remember, I had some interesting letters from my Cousin Bobby, who was traveling in England and France with his sister Toots and brother Junior. I thought I was not going to hear from them again, but to my surprise this week I received a long letter from Bobby telling me about his trip to Palestine. With his Auntie and Uncle he has been in the Holy Land and they have helped him write the letter. We have just celebrated Christmas and it is nice that we should hear something about the land in which Christ was born. The letter is so long that I cannot run it all at once, so you will get it in pieces.

Here is the start of it:

"We sailed from Larneas (Cyprus) that is where the British had some trouble with the natives recently, in the afternoon, arriving early next morning at the port of Jaffa. Here we went ashore in open boats, because there is no wharf or harbor, and landing is only possible in calm weather, on account of the rocks, between which the boats must pass. Jaffa is a condensed town of moderate size, semi-Oriental and semi-modern. More interesting to us than Jaffa itself was the daughter town of Tel-Aviv, close enough to be called a suburb, and built since the war by immigrant Jews who are making for themselves here a clean, up-to-date, and well-planned city, the only all-Jewish city in the world.

"From Jaffa we proceeded almost immediately by car to Jerusalem, past the orange groves round Lydda, and then up into the hill country on which Jerusalem perches like a crown, dominating the valleys and hills around. We were able, in two days, to see most of the places of interest in the Holy City, and took a trip to Bethlehem, where the site of our Lord's birth is built over by a large church, in the same manner in which all the holy places in Jerusalem are enshrined and protected. The women of Bethlehem still wear a quaint high-peaked head-dress, resembling that worn in Europe in the days of the Crusaders.

"The furthest point which we had planned to visit on our trip was the 'rose-red' city of Petra, in the heart of the desert, beyond the Dead Sea. To reach this we had first to get to Amman, the capital of Transjordan, via Jericho (you remember the rough road to Jericho?) A certain amount of excavation work has been undertaken at the upper end of Jericho in the last two years, and parts of the ancient walls unearthed. Jericho must have been a very different place in the days when the Israelites encompassed it and captured it.

"We naturally had a trip down to the shores of the Dead Sea while we were so close, and tasted its briny water. After Jericho the road crosses the Jordan by Allenby Bridge. The Jordan is the frontier of Palestine, so once across the bridge we were in Transjordan, a new and separate state, but con-

THIS CURIOUS WORLD



trolled by Great Britain under the same mandate as Palestine.

ALL CARRY A GUN

"Transjordan can be regarded as a buffer country between the settled land of Palestine and the wild desert. It is said that every man in Transjordan carries a gun, and lawlessness is very common; but in the last few years the organization of the police posts and military control has succeeded in making the country sufficiently safe for the ordinary traveler, who sees the people pursuing their normal occupations peacefully, and is inclined to forget how close to the surface lie the dangers of murder and riot.

"The western side of the country, adjoining the Jordan Valley, is, if anything, pleasanter and better cultivated than Palestine itself. Villages seem scarce, but there are streams and wild flowers, and large areas of tilled land, while goatherds and shepherds roam the more barren tracts of hill and valley.

"Es Salt is a very picturesque old town, nestling in an amphitheatre of hills formed by the junction of two ravines to form a river bed. The houses are built tier upon tier up the hill-sides, and wandering through the narrow streets one finds oneself in a truly Eastern town, with well-clad sheiks frequenting the bazaars, and native Arabs of various types sauntering to and fro. This is the old capital town of the country, for it is only since the inauguration of the Emir Abdullah that the centre of government has been transferred to Amman. Amman and Salt, and, in fact, most of the landmarks in this country have just as old a history, and are just as full of Biblical and classical associations as the towns of Palestine itself. The children of Israel, both in their early wanderings and also after their settlement of the land, were familiar with this country beyond the Jordan, the land of the Moabites, the land of the Ammonites, and the country of Edom. Nowadays the population is entirely Arab, except for a minority of Armenians and Circassians, who have emigrated from their own lands far away to the northwest.

"The Armenians settle in the towns and become tradesmen and artisans. The Circassians are agricultural people who live together in villages of their own. The Arabs are of mixed type, varying from the settled Arab of the towns to the true nomad, the Bedouin of the wilderness. Then there is a class of semi-nomads, the lowest and poorest of all, who settle in caves or crude tents on the borders of villages, living a poor existence without land or proper livelihood, possessing only the rights of watering and grazing, and a

DID YOU KNOW?

The weakest bone in the body is the collar bone.

Frogs absorb water through the skin; never drink it. They do not breathe, but swallow air. When the skin splits as the frog grows old, he pulls it off and swallows it.

About forty cities in the world have populations of more than a million.

England's only bachelor king was William Rufus, or William II, son and successor of William the Conqueror. Edward V and Edward VI were never married, but they died without reaching their majority.

A waterspout 5,104 feet high was seen off New South Wales in 1898.

German police have equipped trained pigeons with a strap camera which, when the bird is on the wing, snaps pictures of what it sees.

BEDTIME STORY

Uncle Wiggily's Music

By HOWARD R. GARIS

Nurse Jane Fuzzy Wuzzy and Mrs. Longears, the rabbit lady wife of Uncle Wiggily, sat in the hollow stump bungalow looking at each other. The animal ladies were very sad.

"Well, it didn't work, did it?" said Nurse Jane with a sigh.

"Not exactly," and Mrs. Longears began to giggle.

"What are you laughing at?" the muskrat lady housekeeper wanted to know.

"I can't help laughing when I think of what happened when all those feathers flew around the kitchen like snow!" chuckled Mrs. Longears. "Oh, it was so funny!"

"Yes, it was," agreed Nurse Jane. "And it didn't stop Uncle Wiggily from blowing his tooter. But I have thought of a way I am sure will put a stop to what he calls his music. Listen to me."

So while Mrs. Longears listened to Nurse Jane, I'll tell you what happened up to this time.

Uncle Wiggily came home one day with a big band horn, which he called a tooter. But when he tried to play it he made such doleful sounds like umph-umph-hoo-hump-boom-boom, that his wife had to cover her ears with her paws and go out of the room. So did Nurse Jane.

Then the muskrat lady thought of the plan of stuffing a feather pillow from the bed in

the big end of the umpsy-ump-horn. But Uncle Wiggily blew into it so hard, as I told you in last night's story, that he blew the pillow all to pieces and the feathers scattered all over the kitchen like snow.

Although the hills are barren, the shallow valleys contain enough good soil to raise crops, and here, as everywhere else in the thirsty east, one finds that every piece of fruitful ground, however small, however stony, is utilized to bear seed, even though the crop it yields may be feeble or stunted."

(To be continued next week)

the big end of the umpsy-ump-horn. But Uncle Wiggily blew into it so hard, as I told you in last night's story, that he blew the pillow all to pieces and the feathers scattered all over the kitchen like snow. Then he went right on playing as loudly as before until his wife and Nurse Jane didn't know what to do.

"But I'll stop him this time!" said Nurse Jane as Mrs. Longears finished listening to her.

"Are you sure the cork will stop him?" Mrs. Longears asked.

"Oh, sure!" squeaked Nurse Jane, that being her way of talking.

What the muskrat lady housekeeper had decided to do was this. When the feather pillow she stuffed into the big end of Uncle Wiggily's tooter horn did not soften the blaring noises, Miss Fuzzy Wuzzy said she would slip a cork into the small end of the horn.

"He can't blow the cork out!" Nurse Jane said.

"I don't believe he can," agreed Mrs. Longears.

So, when Uncle Wiggily went out the next day to look for an adventure, the rabbit lady and the muskrat lady slipped up to the room of the bunny gentleman and stuck a big cork away down in the small end of the tooter horn.

"Now I'd like to see him make music!" chuckled Nurse Jane.

"If he blows that cork out, I'll call the Police Dog!" said Mrs. Longears, pretending to be angry, though, after all, she couldn't help laughing. Uncle Wiggily looked so funny when he puffed out his cheeks to make what he called music on his tooter.

The rabbit gentleman was gone for some time. He had a little adventure, but not one worth telling about, and when

THE TINYMITES

STORY BY HAL COCHRAN PICTURES BY KING



(READ THE STORY, THEN COLOR THE PICTURE)

The big grasshopper's legs were long and it looked very big and strong. As Carpy sat upon its back the others laughed in glee. The way 'twould hop up in the air gave little Carpy quite a scare. "Hang on tight," cried Scouty, "and you're safe as you can be."

"Oh, do you think so," Carpy said. "If you're so brave, just come ahead and try to ride him for a while. I'll bet you'll take a flop. I'll try to steer him back to you. It may be mighty hard to do." But Mister Hopper was real kind. He soon came to a stop.

Then Scouty said, "I'll show you how to ride him right. Just watch me, now." He then climbed on the hopper's back and shouted, "All right, jump!" Away he went, out through the air. The way that Scouty stuck was rare. The hopper made one long, last jump and landed with a thump.

The others rushed up to his side. "Oh, are you hurt?" wee Duncy cried. He then helped Carpy to sit up. His face was skinned a bit. Kind Scouty was the next to speak. "We'll rub soft flowers upon your cheek," said he. "That is the only way I know of helping it."

he reached his bungalow again

Leap Year---Open Hunting Season Declared On Bachelors

Inquiring Reporter Sets Out to Discover the Strategy of Victoria Girls as Way Is Cleared for Action; Some Male Cynics Declare It Will Make No Difference as Women Always Really Control the Proposing; One Poor Married Man Thinks It a Good Scheme to Get Even With the Unmarried Man

BACHELORS beware! Wedding bells are ready to ring out! This is leap year and girls are to have their innings. It is the open season for the hunting down of bachelors. Proposals by women are the order of the day, or would be if the advice of the Montreal clergy is followed.

The financial depression is to blame for man's diffidence in proposing, the inquiring reporter who set out to investigate leap year prospects in Victoria learned, and women should make the most of the opportunities offered this year and take the initiative in leading the men to the altar.

Not all girls feel so inclined, however, as the somewhat cryptic remark of this Victoria girl shows:

"Leap year," she said. "Show me a man worth leaping at and I'll leap."

"However, if a man were very poor and I loved him, I would ask him if I thought he wouldn't ask me."

Another Victoria girl said: "I wouldn't become engaged this year, for everyone would accuse me of asking the man, but I won't take any chances, and if no man asks me in the meantime, some leap year I will propose to a man—before I get too old."

LEAP YEAR proposals by the ladies? Oh yes, I am in favor of them," was the opinion of a charming young lady of twenty.

"Not that it makes any difference to me," she remarked with a toss of her pretty head. "I can pick my men and have any of them proposing in two weeks. However, for some girls I think it is probably a necessary custom for the poor dear."

Whether or not there are others in this city who think as this girl does, remains to be seen and this year will tell the story. If at the end of the year there are still "old maids" in Victoria it will be from choice and from no other reason.

"It is a fact not generally known except among bachelors that it is always better to be classed among the most eligible bachelors of British Columbia, and I regret exceedingly the flippancy with which the custom has been treated as it practically pass out of existence."

"Shyness is not a handicap of the ladies only. In fact, I doubt if they are as badly handicapped in this regard as most men. As a matter of solemn fact, 'yours has kept me single all my life.' Frankly I admit every leap year for the last sixteen years I have got through 366 days, hoping and hoping . . . and I am still hoping."

A BRIGHT young lawyer, more concerned with legal terminology and court records, was approached in a romantic moment of which some lawyers here may.

"Why, certainly," he said: "it is just the thing for a young woman to ask the hand of her man these days. And I am sure when they come to the divorce court the husband will have a great argument in the fact that he was more or less forced to accept the proposal out of politeness. Just think of the play a lawyer could make on that score."

THE NEXT was a well-to-do young man here, who had received a small fortune by his father's will.

"Not me," he exclaimed in a hurry.

"If you put that into effect as a stand-

ing rule I'd be mobbed for sure this year. It's bad enough now, because

A YOUNG man about town—you all know him—thought once that he would be gay and witty with the girl he had with him that certain evening. It was back in 1928, which, in case you have forgotten it, resembled 1932 in being a Leap Year.

The streets were shiny with rain and the bright lights of the city streets (he had forgotten whether or not there were neon lights there) and the headlights of the automobiles shone upon him as he entered a local theatre with the aforementioned girl. Well, the night itself was somewhat gloomy and he had decided he must not let it make him gloomy, for if it does not do, he thought, to be gloomy when you are stepping out a girl who might quite easily be made into your best girl.

So that was his excuse for trying to be facetious. "This is a Leap Year," he said to the girl, as he rattled the coins in his pocket.

BENEATH the mild and modest exterior of a handsome young bank clerk there lurked the sophisticated air of a man who knows women.

"Of course," he said, "there are a lot of girls who would like to do that sort of thing. But the nice girls, that is the ones I like, would not lower their dignity to that extent."

And besides, I think a man likes to pick his woman, and from my peaceful bachelor experience there is nothing worse than to be pestered by girls a lot."

I CERTAINLY agree with the Leap Year custom of the ladies proposing," said one well-known Victorian who would be classed among the most eligible bachelors of British Columbia, "and I regret exceedingly the flippancy with which the custom has been treated as it practically pass out of existence."

"Shyness is not a handicap of the ladies only. In fact, I doubt if they are as badly handicapped in this regard as most men. As a matter of solemn fact, 'yours has kept me single all my life.'

Frankly I admit every leap year for the last sixteen years I have got through 366 days, hoping and hoping . . . and I am still hoping."

The girl did not smile the expected smile. She looked ahead at the cashier and said in a strained voice: "Oh I see. Oh well, if you can't afford it I'm quite willing to pay," and she produced a five-dollar bill.

HERE was one boy who came to the sudden and painful conclusion that Leap Year customs are not well known, are certainly not known enough to justify joking a girl about them. He is four years older now and he has a beautiful young woman (not the girl of the 1928 episode), and they mutually love and he has a tidy little sum in the bank and he considers marriage.

Tips On How Bachelor Slips

Leap Year Laws for Ladies in Love Warn Them That Plums Are Picked With Prudence

Judge Harry Meads has announced ten commandments for women in leap year. They follow:

Don't pick a sheik.

Don't let a handsome face influence your better judgment.

Consider the man who considers his nickels.

Believe not that the man with the motor car has the only vehicle to happiness.

Remember, clothes may make the man and fill the clothes closet, but they don't fill the pantry.

Don't delay a proposal because he is old-fashioned. He may be like your father.

Demand much character, but be satisfied with a small part of the pay cheque.

Don't be finicky; you have faults yourself.

Let love be the only consideration, after all nothing else counts.

This year, he knows, is Leap Year, but married friends do so? Doesn't the one can bet all he has that he is not going to place his fortunes in the lap of the god of Leap Year customs and wait for the young woman to ask him to marry her. No, he says he is going to follow the normal practice of generations of his forbears and ask her to marry him. That is if he feels like it.

Still the girl thought he was dealing with love matters. So in desperation, for he did not like what was meant for that prevents more than half of us embarking upon the alluring sea of matrimony. I don't know why that is not better understood.

"Shyness is not a handicap of the ladies only. In fact, I doubt if they are as badly handicapped in this regard as most men. As a matter of solemn fact, 'yours has kept me single all my life.'

After all, we were very gracious to them when we could afford to, and they, the gentle sex, should show us some of that chivalry which the Middle Ages associated with courtesy and respect between the sexes."

A BACHELOR well known in local professional life answered the Leap Year question with a series of questions of his own.

"Are you married?" he said. "If you could turn back the clock of time and cancel the irrevocable step made in a moment of youthful enthusiasm wouldn't you do so? Wouldn't all your

SURE. Give the girls the right to propose Leap Year. Give it to them every year," said a genial bachelor.

"They have the vote. They squawked until they got that. They have every other right under the sun. They will fight until they get the right to propose Leap Year and every year. Let em have it as long as a man doesn't have to accept. Anything to save a fight. I am a bachelor and I love peace."

If YOU are trying to be funny, get it out. If you want a serious answer

to the question of whether girls should be given the right to propose.

"Just what does Leap Year mean to Hollywood's eligible and beautiful actresses?" Mr. Thomas wrote:

"Not a thing in the world—if you can believe these charming girls. Just to find out how they felt about doing a little proposing, I put the question up to several leaders among the younger set. And from the répétés, our Hollywood men will continue to do their own proposing. Leap Year or not.

There isn't some circumstances that justify a girl proposing to a man, but I can't think of any now," Frances De declared.

"Such an idea is ridiculous and absurd—proposing is a man's job," exclaimed Judith Wood.

"I never yet have seen a man to whom she would propose. In fact, I wouldn't consider any man worth having if I had to do the proposing," was Karen Morley's reply.

"What, me propose to a man? Don't be silly." That's what Loretta Young had to say.

M. HARRISON goes on to tell in detail how the marriage expert uses his professional skill to humble the wary bachelor.

"Girls' names are entered by the parents. Sometimes a father finds his daughter in a fast, young set of which he does not approve and comes to us to find her a reliable man. Or maybe the girl has spent much of her debutante youth in company of a man who likes her companionship but doesn't seek her for a wife.

"Usually the girls don't know that the arrangements are being made. We contrive 'chance' meetings with young men who are seeking wives. Sometimes, with the aid of the father, the man sits next to the girl in the theatre and is casually introduced. Or perhaps he receives an invitation to a party where he can observe her socially.

"Understand that marriage brokers cannot pretend to create or even stim-

"I'll tell you," another well-known Victoria bachelor said.

"The custom of girls proposing during Leap Year is absurd and barbarous. It is supposed to have been inaugurated by spinsters and flappers. Supposed is right. It is obvious. It is a custom developed maliciously by some down-trodden married men jealous of the freedom of carefree bachelors, *swinging* put the yoke around their own neck, they have tried to start a custom that will put the yoke around everybody else's neck.

"Only logic and sentiment combined can make a happy union. The successful marriage, whether the prince-palace or the peasant, is not based by any means on perfect business considerations.

"Divorce statistics show clearly enough what happens to hasty, sex-appeal marriages. They should be cemented with proper taste and intelligence. Scarcely one per cent of the marriages, not made in heaven, but in offices of reliable brokers, have resulted in separations.

"Don't think for a moment that the business, if conducted in an exemplary manner, is not a highly specialized and extremely delicate one, calling for tact, precision, energy and not a little courage. Applicants must answer scores of highly personal questions, ranging from education, financial standing and physical data to morals, hobbies and aesthetic tastes. Extensive and necessarily secret investigations there are conducted. Agency detectives even maneuver themselves into personal intimacy with the prospects, and often arrange to attend parties or night clubs in their company."

A SURPRISINGLY large number of the orders on the books from male clients to be filled during the early part of this Leap Year call for old-fashioned girls.

"We meet plenty of amusing flap-

pers," they say, "but the quiet, sensible, home-making type we want to marry just don't travel in our set."

Other young men who have devoted their early twenties to an intensive pursuit of business success may find themselves with newly-won leisure or a warm spring moon turns their thoughts to kitcheneppets.

For those of the Jewish faith the marriage broker has been for centuries a racial institution. But Gentiles, many of them wealthy people, are becoming cognizant of the practical advantages of mixing business with matrimony, according to Mr. Harrison's marriage broker.

M. HARRISON goes on to tell in detail how the marriage expert uses his professional skill to humble the wary bachelor.

"Girls' names are entered by the parents. Sometimes a father finds his daughter in a fast, young set of which he does not approve and comes to us to find her a reliable man. Or maybe the girl has spent much of her debutante youth in company of a man who likes her companionship but doesn't seek her for a wife.

"Usually the girls don't know that the arrangements are being made. We contrive 'chance' meetings with young men who are seeking wives. Sometimes, with the aid of the father, the man sits next to the girl in the theatre and is casually introduced. Or perhaps he receives an invitation to a party where he can observe her socially.

"Understand that marriage brokers cannot pretend to create or even stim-

ulate romance. We can only determine that two people are logically suited, arrange for them to know each other, and then hope that true romance will result. One thing in our favor, of course, is that at least one of the parties is in earnest search of a mate.

"If some mutual attraction results from the first meeting, the couple are brought together again. The parties who want it or not, is based by any means on perfect business considerations.

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HERE are the authenticated but abbreviated case histories of a few of his New Year clients:

A prominent millionaire textile manufacturer, father of a beautiful capable daughter, twenty, a college student, seeks a tall, intelligent and successful business man. The dowry will be \$100,000, besides some real estate.

The president of a large contracting company, thirty-five, well educated and of a refined family, seeks his ideal equal, a girl who would be a good and beautiful influence. He is not interested in money.

A widow of thirty-three, with good cultural background, seeks an intelligent husband. She has a child of eight—and an estate valued at \$50,000.

Two parents seek an intelligent professional man for their daughter. She is twenty, attractive, a college graduate, She will receive a present of \$50,000.

They also seek for their son, twenty-eight, himself a promising lawyer, a charmingly handsome girl who must be of equal cultural value but need not be of wealthy parentage.

A physician, a prominent specialist, seeks an equal who should have some wealth. He is eighty-four years old, and is described as "strikingly handsome."

"And they lived happily ever after."

"Young Ladies Spend Too Much Time Making Nets, Not Making Cages," Said Jonathan Swift

By GRETTE PALMER

THE REASON why so few marriages are happy," according to that tart philosopher, Jonathan Swift, "is because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages."

This text, lifted straight from the satirical pages of the eighteenth century, is not less true in our own generation, which is sometimes given to the curious belief that marital unhappiness is a modern invention. Young girls still are encouraged to develop a high proficiency in the arts of attracting men rather than keeping them. They are trained, all through their girlhood years, for the hundred-yard dash of the courtship rather than the marriage marathon.

The modern girl is early impressed with the necessity of learning how to get a man into the bemused state in which he draws her initials on his employer's stationery. She knows her social success will depend on such forthcoming accomplishments as an ability to talk amusing nonsense to a man in

the first five minutes of their acquaintance and to dance so beautifully that the stage keep her in constant circulation.

With such qualities as these at a premium she gives little thought to developing those staunch, durable qualities which might be perceptible only after a year of intimacy. Her chances of knowing any man for one week, let alone one year, are largely dependent on her proficiency in the more superficial arts and coquettices.

For this reason many women find that marriage puts an end to the only career in which they have perfectly themselves. Having achieved a high degree of competence in attracting men and making a good first impression, they discover that they know nothing of what to do with their quarry when once they have landed them. They have served an apprenticeship at one trade, only to be shifted, without warning, to the more difficult profession of marriage.

THEIR husbands, who often have served no apprenticeship at all in the matter of pleasing another person, find themselves baffled and unhappy in the discovery that a prom trotter may make a splendid bride but an exasperating wife.

Much of this difficulty could be avoided if at least some of our girls were trained, from kindergarten up, to the placid expectation of marriage, with no need to worry over the preliminary steps which now are necessary in order to obtain husbands. We should vantage-of-the-presence-of-Leap-Year and the opportunity. It is laughingly supposed to give the unmarried girls to declare their honorable intentions to the man of their choice.

For six centuries the little joke has been listed on the calendar without having any perceptible effect upon our social customs. Let us take Leap Year seriously and our girls will dare to prepare themselves for marriage without bothering about the preliminary popularity which is now necessary before the idea of marriage will pop into a man's mind. Make Leap Year proposals respectable, and let the girls no notices draw attention to their merits. Then our young ladies will not hesitate to employ their time in making cages instead of nets.

THE AXINITE VEINS

The Burnside contacts are remarkable for the evidence they give of other activities than those of violent and shattering intrusion. Along the faces of some of the rocks where the blasting powder has acted upon a vein as a convenient fissure line, you may still find diligent search portions of the vein stuff itself. This is sometimes a rather curious intermix of crystals of quartz and axinite, but it is now almost wholly obscured by washes of clay and lime. The crystals are small, generally from a quarter of an inch to a half. The quartz ones are frequently double-headed, lying on their sides or parallel to the vein wall. The axinite ones are, as their Greek name shows, "axe-like" in form, that is, thin and broad with sharp bevelled edges; in color they are a very pale brown.

Let us see what the history of these crystals is. It is a well-known fact that in volcanic regions not only are the lava eruptions accompanied by copious discharges of various gases, but for years after the activity has ceased gases may continue to be discharged from the lavas as well as from the crater and its vents. The gases are usually such as hydrochloric

China Beaten, Has One Mighty Weapon Left--Economic Boycott

United Trade Action Has Often Cost Her Opponents Millions

By J. E. BUDD

CHINA, whose armies, regular and irregular, are being pushed about almost at will by the Japanese, is not yet entirely helpless.

Even if her military falls completely apart, she still holds a high card in the Sino-Japanese game. It is the boycott.

Always weak in arms, China has learned how to wield the same weapon which the unarmed Indians have found effective against the armed British, namely a boycott against all goods of the opposed nation.

For twenty-three years China has been working at boycott technique until she has become a past master in the art of economic coercion. Seven times China has directed this weapon against Japan.

Japanese cannon are powerless before such organized action by Chinese citizens. Who can make a people eat what they do not want to eat, nor wear what they do not want to wear, nor buy what they do not want to buy?

The second boycott was over Manchuria. Corrupt Chinese officials were granting Japanese railway rights against the objection of the Chinese people.

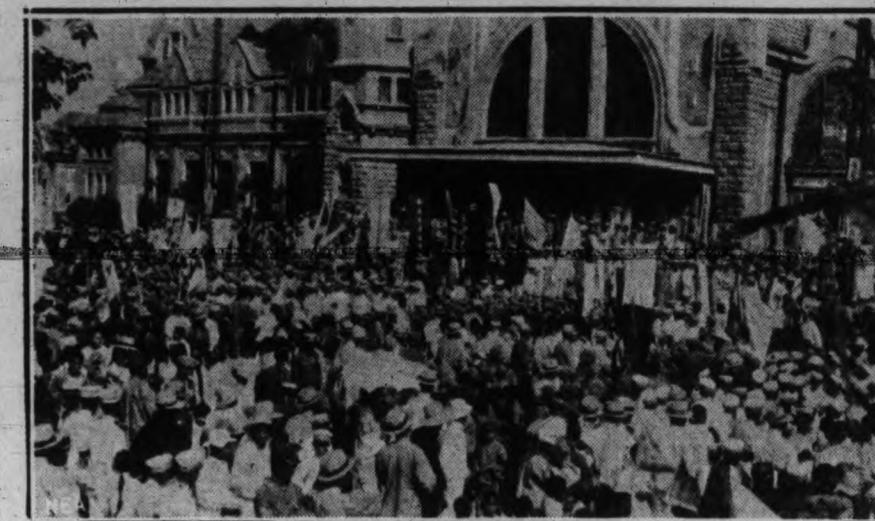
In 1908 a Japanese boat carrying

"Twenty-one Demands." Politically China was helpless. Economically the Chinese people put in action a power which was heard round the world. Eventually the Chinese people were forced to give up this boycott because they could not secure manufactured goods from the countries gripped in the World War. After the war, however, when Japan demanded that the rest of the world recognize her "Twenty-one Demand," China was able through another boycott to force Japan to give up Shantung. Japan not only lost Shantung, but also \$118,116,000 in trade.

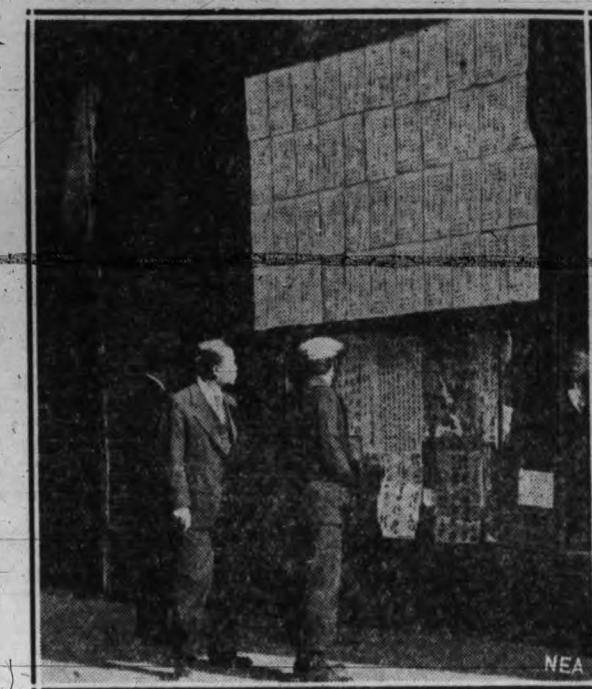
THE WEST GAINS

Japan's loss as a result of these various boycotts has always been the Anglo-Saxon's gain. Lancashire mills feel the effect. More square yards of material are exported to China during a boycott period, cotton bales lined up on wharves begin to move, shipping of the west profits. Five hundred Chinese left Mexico this last November. All of them sailed under any flag except the Japanese. The Chinese withdraw their funds from Japanese banks and add them to the English or American banks.

Since 1927 China has had an almost



Suddenly, from nowhere . . . thousands of Chinese, led by agitating students, appear . . . in irresistible protest against some oppression . . . Here is such a crowd at the railway station at Tsinanfu in Shantung . . . during a demonstration like those which give strength to the boycott measures.



Overseas Chinese back up the anti-Japanese boycott . . . In unison with purchases at home . . . Here are residents of Chinatown reading the posted notices . . . which announced a complete boycott by Chinese of all Japanese products . . . at the beginning of the present troubles between those nations.

continued boycott, in one degree of intensity or another, against Japan. It is the one game that China plays unitedly as a whole nation. Chinese soldiers, Chinese peasants, Chinese students, Chinese merchants, Chinese politicians, and Overseas Chinese have applied the principles of solidarity of their family life to the life of their nation in this one respect. The present boycott is being taken up by the Chinese in every corner of the world, and especially in America, where the Chinese population of cities like San Francisco, New York and Newark have united in turning down any and all goods bearing a Japanese mark.

STUDENTS BACK BOYCOTT
Students in China since they first began to boycott the Japanese have considered politics a part of their life. The boy or girl who refuses to take part is a traitor.

The students have learned how to organize the common people behind their causes.

It is the custom of Chinese students when their country is in great diffi-

culty to declare a holiday, leave their schools and go far out into the country districts. There they gather the people together, educate them on what is going on, fire them with a new sense of patriotism, and in many cases establish the beginnings of a loose form of national organization.

While war in Manchuria may stop, Chinese students fight on. With 60,000 of them storming the capital of China not even Wellington Koo or the President of China himself, Chiang Kai Shek, could stand against them. For to deal with in any western way. The fighting, her only trump.

they are symbols of a force far too powerful for ordinary man to be able to develop it, is the Chinese way of

Corona Spectrum's New Line Changes Solar Theory

DISCOVERY of a new line in the spectrum of the sun's corona, visible only during total eclipses, is announced by Dr. S. A. Mitchell, director of the McCormick observatory of the University of Virginia.

Speaking before the opening session of the forty-seventh meeting of the American Astronomical Society, Dr. Mitchell said that the discovery had been made by the study of photographs of the eclipse seen in October, 1930, from Niufu, a small island in the south Pacific Ocean. He made his observations as a member of the expedition sent out by the United States Naval Observatory.

The new line, which has been recorded for the first time on Dr. Mitchell's photographs, is of a wave-

length 6,776, toward the red end of the spectrum. It is caused, he said, by coronium. This is the mysterious substance that makes up a large part of the sun's corona. Most of the lines that have been recorded in the corona spectrum are due to it.

PERHAPS the most sensational paper presented to the meeting to-day, though it was received with mixed feelings by the astronomers, was one by Dr. Ross Gunn, physicist of the United States Naval Research Observatory. He presented a brand-new hy-

pothesis of the formation of the solar system from the parent sun, at the same time challenging Sir James Jeans' generally accepted theory that a single star cannot, without some influence from a second body, break up into two or more parts.

According to Dr. Gunn's idea, the break-up of a star into a double star, into a star like the sun, surrounded by a retinue of planets, is not the rare accident that it has been supposed, but the result of an orderly evolution, resulting from electromagnetic forces. If this is the case, planetary systems among the stars of the sky are probably very common, and the chances that some of them are inhabited by intelligent life are greatly increased.

The most novel part of the Gunn hypothesis is that it provides a means by which a star may literally speed itself up to the point of breaking, and that it takes into consideration the flow of electrical currents through the stars. Most of the astronomers who heard the paper were unwilling to express an opinion concerning its validity until they had an opportunity of digesting it in greater detail. Others, however, expressed actual scepticism.

R. HARLAN T. STETSON, director of the Perkins Observatory of Ohio Wesleyan University, announced his most recent studies of the relation between sun spots and radio reception. At his observatory in Delaware, Ohio, he makes nightly records of the reception of radio signals from station WBBW in Chicago, 300 miles away, with the assistance of his colleague, Dr. M. O. Cobb.

During the past year, Dr. Stetson stated, the sun-spots decreased about 50 per cent, and this was accompanied by an improvement of about 400 per cent in the intensity of the signal from WBBW. This confirms his earlier work, at Cambridge, Mass., indicating a close correlation between sun-spots and radio, the latter improving as the former decreased. He said he had been somewhat uncertain as to whether the transfer of his activities with a change both in the direction and distance of the path taken by the radio waves, would make any difference. However, he has found that

the Ohio series closely corresponds with the observations made in Massachusetts, thus indicating that the effect is a general one.

Another paper dealt with the effect of meteors or shooting stars, on radio. A. M. Skellert, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York, reported on studies of short-wave radio reception on the transatlantic telephone channels, during meteor showers last August and November.

THE SHOWER OF LEONID METEORS IN November was the finest in many years, and while it was occurring connection with England by short waves was impossible, Mr. Skellert reported. He calculated against ascribing this entirely to the meteors, because it happened that there was a considerable magnetic disturbance at the same time, which may have played some part.

"Canon of Eclipses," by Theodor Ritter von Oppolzer; published in Vienna in 1878. This lists eclipses over a period of several thousand years.

Mrs. Lewis reported that the path of the eclipse through New England and Canada, as plotted from Oppolzer's data, is only about seven miles north of the path plotted recently in the American Nautical Almanac office, as the path is about a hundred miles wide, this would mean that a person following the old data would still be close to the centre of the path.

In a comparison of fourteen eclipses, some found the greatest difference about twelve miles, while with some the two were identical. This was reassuring news to the astronomers, as the accuracy of some of Oppolzer's predictions had been questioned.

PUGET SOUND'S BIG MODEL PRISON IS PENITENTIARY WITHOUT WALLS

By STUART WHITEHOUSE

TACOMA, Wash.—Out here in the Pacific northwest, on a tiny island in Puget Sound a few miles from Tacoma, is Uncle Sam's model federal prison to which Ralph Capone of Chicago has already been sent and to which his brother, Al Capone, now languishing temporarily in a Chicago jail, may be sent when his appeal from his eleven-year sentence is disposed of.

The fact that there were too many of his Chicago gangster pals in the Leavenworth, Kan., prison caused Ralph Capone to be transferred from Leavenworth to distant McNeil's Island prison a few weeks ago and the same reason may cause Al Capone to be sent there. Both were convicted of income tax frauds.

McNeil's Island, oldest and smallest of Uncle Sam's three federal penitentiaries, is unusual because:

It is a prison without walls.

In its long history since 1867 it has never had a riot or a serious disorder.

It permits prisoners of good behavior to choose their own cell mates.

The prisoners have their own board which controls their personal lives as aside from prison rules—although the warden does not permit this "convict government" to get out of hand.

Equipped with radio in each cell block, it permits prisoners to vote on what programmes they shall hear—and recently the convicts voted against hearing Amos n' Andy.

Scrupulously clean, it offers \$10 to anyone who can find a bedbug or other vermin there—and in the ten years that this offer has stood, no one has ever claimed it.



Above is an aerial view of McNeil Island prison; note the absence of walls.

Below, interior of the light and airy main cell house.

WARDEN TELLS HOW

Warden Finch Archer, who conducts this remarkable institution, offers this advice for preventing riots:

1. Treat all prisoners exactly alike. Their lives inside have nothing to do with what they were outside.
2. Give each prisoner plenty of warm food regularly. A man's stomach will rebel at cold food day after day, no matter how good the quality.
3. Give the men a clean place to live and make them keep it clean.
4. Treat convicts as human beings;

avoid useless, irritating prison rules.

5. Avoid brutality, but also avoid coddling. Coddling is the worst evil of the two.

"The main cause for prison riots all over the country," says Warden Archer, "is inefficient personnel. Civil service examinations for guards are inadequate. Just because a man can read and write and is physically fit is no proof that he will make a good prison guard. He should undergo a period of training at a regular prison and then, if he proves he is of the right type to handle men, let him take his civil service examination."

PRISON ON ISLAND

The island of exile is not on the open sea. It is set down in Puget Sound, far within the state of Washington. One mile wide and six miles long, its nearest point is only 300 yards from the mainland. It has a prison and a farm.

The government owns about 5,000

acres, or half of the island. The rest is owned by farmers and these farmers own boats. Each year three or four prisoners escape from the prison farm in stolen row boats.

The most famous escape—and one of the very few from the prison itself—occurred some years ago during a baseball game, when Roy Gardner, famous train robber, made a successful dash for liberty from the bleachers. He hid on the island for several days and finally made his way to the mainland in a stolen boat. Later, he was recaptured.

RALPH CAPONE TOOLS

Ralph Capone, of course, was an object of great curiosity when he arrived, but pretty soon the gangster became just a "fresh fish," as convicts call new prisoners. He spends his days now with a polygot crew shoveling gravel into the cement mixer. The chill winter fogs that drift across the little island make the sleek gangster keenly appreciate the heavy winter underwear issued to him.

The prisoners have purchased their own motion picture and sound apparatus and the newest films are shown on Sunday mornings—that is, excepting gangster and crime movies.

At Christmas the men may receive black neckties and other gifts of clothing. The Salvation Army gives each man a half-pound box of candy.

This year the convicts raised a Christmas relief fund of \$800, not for themselves, but for their families outside.

ALLOWED \$10 A MONTH

Each prisoner is allowed to receive \$10 a month for spending money. Ralph Capone gets his from his wife. He can receive as many letters as he wants and writes one a week, but he cannot write to his brother Al, however, because correspondence with other prisoners is not permitted.

Clarence Darro, noted attorney, recently visited the prison.

"I want you to talk to the men," Warden Archer told him. "Only two subjects are barred—prohibition and any statement that they should not be permitted."

Day after day she labored in a shed which housed the home-made \$12 cooker. Offutt, who had secured part-time employment, helped her at night. Their foodstuffs they gathered from their four-acre farm. The jars were collected from various sources, and only the tin cans had to be bought from dealers.

On August 1 the Offutts took stock and found they had stored away more than 700 jars and cans of food. Their ingenious little factory had cooked and canned the entire yield from an acre and a half of vegetables, two beets and a large number of chickens.

By the time pumpkins and late field crops were harvested, the family had more than 1,000 cans of food,

BUILDS OWN COOKER

A steam pressure cooker cost money, and Offutt had very little of that.

With some old parts he picked up here and there, he constructed a pressure cooker of his own which, although crude, was efficient. And Mrs. Offutt began to can.

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The Offutt family standing before the home-made canning factory. At right is the steam pressure cooker which Earl Offutt made at a cost of \$12.

EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT

The larder now contains jars of roast beef, steak, stew meat and broth. In the vegetable line there are jars of tomatoes and tomato relish, corn, okra, squash, butter-beans, string beans, peas and beets; fruits such as blackberries, strawberries, dewberries, peaches, plums and grapes.

"We are trying to save our grocery bill for a whole year," Mrs. Offutt says. "The house needs repairing, we all need clothes and we may need other things that money, not spent for food, will buy. It hasn't been hard to can this much stuff—not when plant in Sweden,

you know" what it means to go hungry."

The Offutts are not the only people in this section who have taken to canning to cut their grocery bill. It is estimated that more than 7,000,000 quarts of foodstuffs were canned in southwest Arkansas last year.

With an average capacity of 16,000 horsepower each, two turbines, said to be the largest in the world, have been built for a government hydro-electric

Working Wives Win Recognition--College Grants Maternity Leave to Faculty

MARRIED women who work have just received great encouragement from Barnard College. This liberal institution has announced a policy of granting maternity leaves to its faculty members, thereby not only vindicating the woman who holds a job—though married—but also assuring her that she may have a family without fear of losing her foothold in her profession by so doing.

A half year with full pay or a full year with half pay is what Barnard College now gives any woman member of the administrative or teaching staff, on trustee appointment for full time, who is expecting a child.

MARRIED TEACHERS UNWANTED

Many married teachers this winter face losing their positions because of their communities' belief that only single teachers should be hired and of opinions to the effect that due to that no married woman who has a business depression the commun-

nities of most of the superintendents who were interviewed would like to see married women teachers staying at home taking care of their husbands and children and leaving public education to unmarried women."

Married women teachers are listed as being very careful about hiring as teachers any married women whose husbands have jobs. Cleveland, Ohio, is listed as one city which hires no married women as beginning teachers, and if a teacher marries, her contract becomes void, though she may get back as a substitute teacher after one semester and a full teacher eventually if she is exceptionally good.

Washington insists that any teacher having a child cannot come back to work for fourteen months.

PLAN NOT ENTIRELY NEW

Barnard's maternity leave policy is not an experiment, according to Acting Dean George Walker Mulline. During

the past six years, Barnard has granted four women faculty members who were expecting children a leave of absence.

A special committee of trustees has made a thorough study of the matter and the Board of Trustees has voted that the result:

"One year's absence on half pay, or six months' absence on full pay, for women on the faculty of Barnard College, is to be given to women mothers."

How delightfully clear and straightforward! What an engaging absence of all furtiveness or absurd circumlocution!

"In the year 1931 the Board of Trustees of Barnard College—consisting of both men and women—succeeded, I am glad to say, in discussing the pros and cons of this delicate problem without undue embarrassment."

Mrs. Ogden Reid, chairman of the

trustees, said:

"I am very proud that Barnard should have taken the lead among women's colleges in granting a leave of absence with pay to women members of its teaching and administrative

staffs and I believe it marks a significant step not only in the work of women but more especially in the pro-



They Influenced Barnard College's vindication of the working mother. Left to right are Alice Duer Miller, Mrs. Ogden Reid and Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer.

cesses of education. Women have had for them, as well as for men, always been an important factor in ought to give them a wiser, more effective influence in training minds."

How a German Editor Sees Canada In Year of Crisis

By RICHARD A. BERMANN

Of the Berliner Tageblatt, Who Toured Canada During the Last Summer, Went up the Coast to Northern British Columbia and Spent Some Weeks in Victoria.

BERLIN—Whenever the history of this gigantic crisis will be written, there will be a special chapter for those young colonial nations who still are living in enormous unsettled spaces, hardly opened up and who did understand so very strangely their scope in life: to colonize.

There are the Australians who quite coolly rather left an entire continent empty and closer than to give a new home, say to unemployed British miners, and the New Zealanders who believed they could create on their lovely islands a social paradise—reserving space and riches and just distribution of wealth to a few hundred thousands who had been wise enough to come first, and rigidly excluding European working people. British or not, who wanted to come later and to participate in that spaciousness, that general wealth.

It is an exciting fact that those nations did profit so little by their *Sacra Egoismo*, that the terror of their immigration laws could protect them from the European unemployed, but

(which, it is true, is smaller by one-half) did build only half as many miles of railways as Canada.

Canada owns the second biggest railway system of the world and is still constructing railway lines. In Europe and even in United States new railways do not mean any more, as they did in the nineteenth century, great political and economic events, but they do in Canada. The imposing new line to the Hudson Bay that was opened only in the last weeks has been for many years the main problem of Canadian politics. Other and not less daring railway lines across the empty wilderness are being planned and hotly disputed, for instance a line that is to connect the newly settled territory on the Peace River in northern Alberta with one of the ice-free ports of the northern Pacific Coast. But such big railway projects are not always successful. The construction of the Hudson Bay line did last twenty years, but it is not yet proved that those twenty years have been spent to any useful purpose.

There are people in Canada who predict the failure of this experiment saying that it was less meant to transport the wheat of the prairie provinces cheaper to Europe than to enrich certain politicians. The same things are said about the Beauharnois Project to construct the new canal that is to connect the St. Lawrence

River with Lake Ontario and eventually with Chicago.

A MAN is building a big house, he is constructing stairs, laying tubes and wires—then an earthquake comes and mixes everything up. This is the situation of Canada in 1931. The house was to be ready for the reception of many new guests. But now the builder has got to send away those who already lived in the finished wing. To this colonial country the worst has happened: it had to remove immigrants, even British colonists that had been assured by many promises.

While Canadian politicians still are pondering magnificent projects to open up still more wheat belts, to win more copper, iron and even gold, all the prices keep going down and the whole fabric of national economy is being destroyed. To open up new territories means to produce more, and Canada is not able to sell what she produces. While the fantastic new grain elevators on the shores of the Great Lakes were being constructed, the Canadian Wheat Pool want to smash the selling organization of Canadian farmers.

THE farmer of the Canadian prairie provinces is not a farmer, he is a wheat manufacturer. When wheat prices are good he will go merrily to California resorts for the winter. If prices are bad, he is lost with all his farm hands. He never thought of planting besides wheat a few potatoes or to feed pigs and cattle. He can

and longing to get away from Canada before the winter.

This country indeed has got so much wheat, that men necessarily must starve. It has got so much copper, that it does not pay any more to run a copper mine. Canada has got too much nickel, too much wood, too many salmon. The fishermen on the Pacific Coast this summer used to throw hundreds of thousands of perfectly good dead fishes into the sea in front of the closed canneries.

While Canadian politicians still are continually thinking, dreaming of Russia. From the start official Canadian politics observed the Soviet experiment with particular aversion. Since the progress of the Five-Year Plan is threatening seriously the Canadian markets, this instinctive aversion has been changed into awe and despair.

Canadian newspapers show a real Bolshevik complex. Anti-Russian diplomacy and stern oppression of "Reds" at home are fanatically advocated. During the last months many Communist agitators have been arrested in every Canadian town, especially in Winnipeg, newspapers have been broken, clubs dissolved. The dreary answer is easy: The Bolsheviks have sent a delegation to the Soviet Ukraine, to study conditions there. It is said that these delegates came back satisfied with what they had seen. But when they landed in Canada, the Halifax police confiscated all the books and pictures they had brought with them.

Foreign Communists are deported whenever they are found out. But

was remembered, that there is yet the half of a continent to be opened up, that there are in Canada many railways, but very few roads. Several of the provinces decide to mobilize the unemployed, to send them to well-policed camps and to make them build a big road across the Dominion.

IN a sensibly organized economic world Canada's part would be clear: next summer already hundreds of thousands of European unemployed ought to be sent there. In the middle north of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan there is plenty of good earth to be had. British Columbia, one of the most beautiful countries of the world, with a mild climate, is still waiting for settlers.

Of course, Canada would not be able to afford the capital necessary for modern mass colonization. There is not capital enough in Canada to-day for lifting sheer gold out of the mines. Yet Canada could accommodate millions of immigrants. Canada is not the stern land of eternal winter many Europeans think she is. Modern technical methods have opened even the farthest north to civilization and made it habitable.

Late in this summer, when the frosts were imminent, governments started in a panic to create some productive help for the unemployed. It

immigrants.



Navajo and Hopi rugs . . . a Hopi woman's ceremonial dress used as a table cover . . . a Hopi bowl on the table . . . richly color a room with pale green walls for a background.

If You Would Have Your Home "Earliest American"

INDIANS CONTRIBUTE PICTURESQUE ARTS TO MODERN INTERIOR DECORATION

By JULIA BLANCHARD

HERE is a growing vogue for the use of all-American, or Indian, tribal art products for interior decorations in homes. Certainly you can achieve a most picturesque study, play-room, living-room, children's den or the coziest kind of a collegiate bedroom by using Indian rugs, pottery, baskets and wall hangings.

Their primitive designs have much in common with our most sophisticated modern motifs. Moreover, all of the best of those products of Indian tribal art were made primarily for use, and turned out to be decorative afterwards, just because the Indians are so artistic in themselves. This insistence on ornamental articles being useful, epitomizes the newest modern theories about art.

Displayed in the current exposition of Indian Tribal Arts, which exhibition will be taken on tour early in the New Year and be shown in many big cities throughout the country, there are multitudinous possibilities for striking interior decorations.

From New Mexico and Arizona come

the Jicarilla Apache baskets that have a coiled technique in their weaving that is used nowhere else in the world except in North Africa. There are tall, handsome hamper of these, huge waste baskets that wasteful authors would like.

Indian rugs are among the most picturesque and most popular for wall hangings, carpets, couch covers. Black San Ildefonso, near Santa Fe, produces rich, colorful, striking rugs. And for anyone who likes modern stuff, the Indian paintings, reeking with gaudy colors, should be a great satisfaction. Equally colorful and equally pleasing are the gorgeous Indian pottery. There are bowls for every use conceivable, and the idea of white lilies or white roses in some of the rich black ones conjures up a picture of wondrous beauty. There are pottery plates for salad and dessert, salad bowls, pottery bowls for lamp bases.

FOR SPANISH HOME, PARTICULARLY

Any Spanish home takes naturally to Indian articles for decoration. Any room finished in natural woods seems to lend itself equally well. But almost any room can use a bit of this beautiful stuff and benefit.

Particularly lovely is a study that seems built to live in perfect peace with all kinds of Indian things. It is a Spanish colonial house, with wood beams, stucco walls and a tiled floor. For instance, the rugs, in rich reds, green, blue and black and white, are Navajo and Hopi. There is an exquisitely colorful Hopi bowl on the table, in soft beige, with rich brown, red and orange design in it, and it sits atop a Hopi woman's ceremonial dress, which is used as a table cover. Navajo rugs are thrown across the wicker chairs to give them more comfort and over the back of the lounge is a gorgeous rug, in many shades of gray and black and white, which is a wondrous

note in this colorful room. An Indian basket makes the waste basket, and all of the smoking equipment is fine Indian pottery, in rich blue or neutral green. The colors of all of these things give an enlivening note to the room, the texture of the products give richness and warmth and the designs are tremendously satisfying in the way they are both utterly primitive and yet smartly sophisticated and modern, too.

TO STORE BULBS

A cool, dry cellar with a temperature of from 45 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit is the best place to store dahlias and canna for the winter.

FOR ICED WINDOWS

Steel wool will serve to remove ice from windows in winter. The wool, rubbed over the surface, will remove the ice and will not scratch the glass.

B.C.'s Latest Volcanic Outburst--Nass Lava Fields

By Robert Connell
Noted Island Naturalist

NEARLY sixty years ago the Rev. W. H. Collison, afterwards Archdeacon of Metlakatla, ascended the Nass River valley and saw the "great lava plain situated about forty miles from the mouth on the eastern bank." It is more than twenty-five years since, under the shadow of the Goldstream Hills, he told me of this remarkable place, and later I had the pleasure of reading his words in that record of his life-work, "In the Wake of the West Canoe." My recollection of both speech and written word were quick-

ened the other day when from Captain Barry of the Indian Department I received a piece of the Nass lava. It is a dense black basalt perforated with steam-holes somewhat resembling the lava of Hawaii. The Spirit of the Mountain had been displeased by some boys who had treated with cruelty a salmon they had caught. Thereupon they saw "the Nak-nok of the Mountain rushing towards them clothed in fire." The burning stream "drove the river across the valley" bring both trees and herbs in its course. As a result the tribe was divided into two encampments from that time on. The story was confirmed by other aged men of the tribe.

Here the matter might have lain in the same category as the story of the Cape Flattery Indians which tells of a great flood that swept across the extremity of Washington or of the Kwakutla who trace their origin to the survivors of a flood. Probably in these flood stories we have memories of tidal waves or unusual combinations of high wind and high tide. But of actual explanatory proof we have none. Not so, however, is it with the Nass River lava flows.

Some years ago Mr. McEvoy of the Geological Survey visited the Nass and there saw the basaltic plain with scientific eye. The result of his examination was that he confirmed in the most certain manner the Indian story. He said in his report to the authorities at Ottawa that the lava "was erupted at least 100 years ago, but there was no reason to suppose that it

was more than 100 years old." He adds that "no other instance has yet been found within the limits of British Columbia of volcanic eruption later in date than the glacial period." The mountain from which the lava flowed is situated southeast of the Nass above the valley of what the Archdeacon calls the She-saks, or New River, but which the Geological Survey calls the Teesauk, while The Geographical Gazetteer gives "Teesauk" as an improper rendering of the name.

The country rock through which the lava has risen appears to be composed of old volcanic rocks, a belt of which forms the eastern boundary of the Coast Range granite intrusion. It is therefore quite in keeping with the history of the region that there should be such an outpouring of various salts in solution. It has been estimated that the hot springs at Bath, England, must have brought to the surface since the first Roman occupation of Britain, an amount of solid matter sufficient to form a cone nearly 500 feet high. Thus long after spectacular vulcanism has ceased there goes on a quiet but real emission of heat and matter from below the solid crust.

It may be that as our knowledge of British Columbia increases—and much of it is imperfectly known at best—we shall find other things quite as unexpected as the lava plains of the Nass. When Archdeacon Collison told Mr. McEvoy of their existence that gentleman was rather amazed at his information, and declared that he had examined several such eruptions in the northwest, and every one of them was probably 2,000 years old, and he added he had but little doubt that was of the same duration.



IF YOU LIVED IN RUSSIA -

LIFE IN THE TOPSY-TURVY LAND OF THE SOVIETS



To Destroy Religion, Home and Morality Russia Continues Her Ruthless Warfare; Rampant Atheism Aims To Kill Sacred Faith

By BRUCE BLIVEN

Noted Sociological Student and Writer Who Has Just Completed a Tour of Russia and Written the Following Article for The Literary and Critical Weekly, The New Republic of New York.

THIS OPIUM of the People."—The anti-religious campaign in Russia goes forward steadily, though its character has been much changed of late. As with the work of bringing the peasants into the collective farms, the government found that it had been going too fast and that the zeal of Communists in the villages had led them into undesirable excesses. The new principle is that no church is to be destroyed or put to other uses, unless a majority of the communicants desire it, whether this means leaving it open one year or ten. How far this policy is now being carried into practice it is impossible for me to say from my own knowledge.

When a church is closed, the question is considered whether it is an important historical monument; if so, it is left standing and perhaps turned into a museum. If it does not obtain this rating, it will be converted to secular uses or destroyed. It is difficult to put Russian churches to any other employment, since they are very badly lighted and the floor space is broken up into numerous small alcoves whose partition walls could not be cut away without endangering the whole structure. In at least one case, a former cathedral which was one of the most beautiful and costly in Russia has been converted into an anti-religious museum, and parties of Russians, children or adults, are conducted through it all day long by earnest guides who point out the significance of the various exhibits, only rarely raising their eyes to the incredibly beautiful decorations overheard.

In its early stages the anti-religious campaign went in for denunciation of the priests, couched in the language of passionate abuse; but all this has now been changed. The exhibits in the specialist museums are devoted to proving, statistically and through exhaustive charts and diagrams, that the Russian church was a tool of capitalism and of the Tsar. There are graphs showing the huge and increasing proportion of the national income which went into the pockets of the hierarchy; specimens of the pictures which were circulating among the illiterate and superstitious peasantry; pictures which subtly suggested that the Tsar was like the Mikado of Japan, of superhuman origin; statements of the staggering private incomes enjoyed by the princes of the church, and the like.

MIRACULOUS MUMMIES.—The Russian church used to lay great stress on the "miraculous" mummification which supposedly took place when certain local, saintlike priests had died; after a long interval their bodies would be dug up and placed on display in the church, though usually so wrapped in vestments that only half a square inch of mummified cheek would be left for the inspection of the devout. How important these relics were in the religious scheme of things no one who thinks in terms of modern conditions can possibly realize. The Communists have sought to offset them in two ways. First of all, they put on display some secular mummies of their own, exactly as well preserved as those of the church, with elaborate explanations that it is chalky soil which accomplishes this permutation, and that the devoutness of the deceased has nothing to do with it. (They occasionally show side by side, for instance, a mummified rat, an executed murderer, and a saint, all in the same condition.) Second, they have in the presence of many witnesses unwrapped the vestments from certain of the holy mummies and have revealed that, as might have been expected, since natural production was too slow and sparse for a country teeming with churches, many of these sacred objects consisted of an odd lot of sheep's bones assembled under a sheet in such a way as to resemble roughly the skeleton of a man. Just how much effect these museums, and the accompanying propaganda in print, in the movies and on the radio, are having it would be impossible to say; not even the Russians really know. It is probably the case, as it is the world over, that the museums are patronized chiefly by those who already agree with their argument, and that the rest do not go.

It is the fashion for optimistic social philosophers to say that the persecution of any cause devoutly held merely makes the flames burn the brighter, but this is not always or necessarily true. Sometimes a cause which is driven underground simply dies and rots there. It is extremely unattractive to go to church in Russia now; priests are subjected to every sort of difficulty, being placed in the last category as regards distribution of food, etc., and deprived of civil rights.

IT CAN BE Changed.—If anyone observes that "you cannot change human nature," the only intelligent answer is in capital letters, "YES, YOU CAN SO." Human nature is one of the most malleable things in the world. The history of morals, of marriage, of religion, shows us how easily it is to make mankind conform to practically any pattern, provided only that you catch it young enough—beginning, say, at the age of two minutes. Those who observe that "Russia cannot live without religion" usually mean that middle-aged Americans or Englishmen, brought up in a religious atmosphere, would not like to be forced to change over. But this truth has nothing to do with the question of young Russians suckled in atheism from the cradle. As for their future, the scientists would comment that the data yet available are not sufficient



More than 1,500 Western engineers and skilled workmen are in Soviet Russia to supervise the building of factories and other industrial developments and to teach native employees how to operate them. At upper right, the Western foreman of a watch factory is shown instructing a Russian girl. Lower left is a scene during the testing of newly-arrived Western machinery. At lower right is a view of the specially built apartment houses for American and Canadian specialists and their families.

to make a judgment one way or the other. In thirty years we shall perhaps know. For the present it can only be said that those who are growing up in Russia give no evidence of missing the formal, mystical religion which is denied them. In richness of personality, enthusiasm, ambition, energy, such Russian boys and girls of eighteen or twenty as I have had the opportunity to observe compared so favorably with the average college student of either sex at home that, as a good American, my impulse was to weep for my countrymen.

* * *

Gossip About Morals.—One of the difficulties which hamper foreigners in understanding Russia is that we are prepared to believe almost anything good or bad about that amazing country. The Russian Communist movement has its "lunatic fringe"; like every movement everywhere else; and when one of these wild men makes a statement about something which he thinks ought to be done, we are all too likely to assume, first, that this is the policy of the government, and

tached to the new apartment houses, and to some of the factories, are just like similar institutions in America: women leave their children while they are at work, and come and reclaim them when they return home. The community dining-rooms in the apartment houses differ little from the similar services in American apartment hotels. The Russian housewife may feed her family there or in her own apartment as she likes. The chief difference from America lies in the fact that for workers the food served is extraordinarily inexpensive: a whole family can be fed, and well fed by the standards of the country, for a dollar a day.

Certainly there is very little evidence that the home is being destroyed in Russia any more than, even as much as, in the United States. There is no Russian equivalent of those vast new hotels for bachelors only, or for "bachelor girls" only, which have sprung up in recent years in New York. It is true that the U.S.S.R. is going in for nurseries and orphanages extensively, but this is chiefly because she has to. The creches which are at-

tendency at present is toward greater strictness; the young Communists are essentially Puritans in their outlook, and, based upon excessive sex indulgence as they do upon excessive drinking or even the use of tobacco, these things are all taboo because they detract from the concentration of effort and energy toward building the socialist state.

There is no such thing as an illegitimate child in the U.S.S.R.; every baby has an equal standing with every other.

This sounds plausible; but there is another strong reason, not usually mentioned, for the reduction of prostitution in the cities of Russia at present. That is the housing shortage. The prostitute needs a room of her own, and such a thing is an almost undreamed of luxury for the average Russian. Even if she has one, as soon as her way of life becomes known to her neighbors in the same building, she is almost certain to be denounced to the authorities to get possession of the space she occupies. To be turned out of your dwelling in Russia is a tragedy the extent of which an American can hardly grasp. The real test of the Communist philosophy in this general matter will come when the housing shortage is relieved.

* * *

As everyone now knows, both marriage and divorce are exceedingly easy and simple in Russia. In divorce, about all that the government asks is that both parties agree as to what they want—certainly an infinitely better attitude than the idiotic rule in New York State, for instance, where "collusion" is known, becomes a fatal obstacle. When man and wife appear before the court seeking a divorce, an attempt is usually made to reconcile them, and it is sometimes successful; but generally speaking, if they really want a divorce they get it. If there are children, the parents share the responsibility for their maintenance according to their respective means.

* * *

BIRTH Control in Russia.—Many

persons must have been puzzled by an apparent contradiction in Russia regarding the attitude of the state on coitus interruptus. We have been told that the government was not sympathetic toward birth control, though it countenances abortion. It is a fact that Russian authorities do not consider that the optimum population is a stationary or declining one, at least for that country, and at the present time. They will tell you that with Communism, Russia can easily maintain a far larger population than at present, and believing as they do that the capitalist powers of the west are planning to make war on them, they welcome the idea of plenty of future soldiers for the Red Army.

At the Sixth Congress of Soviets recently held in Moscow, one-fourth of the 1,400 delegates were women.

One girl drove reindeer and dogs 1,200 miles over the frozen wastelands of the north to represent her village council.

A thin, sprightly girl, a scarf bright as geraniums wound round her head, she talked about tractors to the 500 workers and peasants who crowded the Moscow Grand Opera House.

* * *

YOU MUST think of your tractor as your child," she urged. "Treat it tenderly. It is a lesson we Russians must learn. If we are to go ahead rapidly like the Americans, that machinery is as delicate, as sensitive as the human body."

Russia has had grief with her imported farm implements. The simple peasants could not understand why the same mysterious power that ploughed fields, sowed seed, could not grease the machines and keep them in order. They left caterpillars, tractors, drills and harrows stand in winter storms and snows, believing they would care for themselves.

A woman from Turkistan, who was veiled until two years ago, changed the programme of the whole congress.

"Why must we hang around in Moscow to hear reports from the Red Army?" she demanded.

Her brown, sunburned face, her dark, flashing eyes defied all the Russians.

"Spring sowing is near. The winter never put down her pencil.



Krupskaya, the widow of Lenin, is shown above (at the left in the upper picture) with peasant women who were delegates to the congress. At the right, a fair peasant girl from the Caucasus is demonstrating the care of a farm tractor to other women. Centre, a Turkistan peasant woman photographed during an impassioned address to the congress.

wheat is coming up. We all know the Red army is working out its programme. We see the soldiers. Why listen to speeches?"

Cheers, laughter shook the great gilded theatre where ears once sat. Quickly, the congress approved the motion from Turkistan.

* * *

THEN over the crimson carpeted runway, where the lovely butterflies of the Imperial ballet danced, blonde-haired Krupskaya, widow of Lenin, walked to take her chair with women workers. Krupskaya, tired faced, livened, livened by swift, piercing eyes—How many women read and write in your villages? And children? All in school? Good!"

She stabs the figures into her pad. Krupskaya is in the educational bureau.

Russian girls from the peat fields, with white shawls over their heads, crowded two rows of the glittering opera house. They dig the peat in bogs just outside of Moscow, the peat that supplies the powerhouse that gives light to the 2,500,000 who live in the capital city.

* * *

BOBED hair is very chic in Buryat-Mongolia now, thanks to Cyndonova, champion cowgirl, who has set the example. She is an authority on cattle and hogs. But she turned aside from a heated discussion on the treatment of hog cholera to feminism.

"I was the first woman in my village to cut my hair. Women are like sheep."

That is blunt, Oriental realism for you.

"Most of the women in the village eat their hair, after they had finished being scandalized at my bob," she continued.

Cyndonova's black, smooth hair was like carved, gleaming stone against the creamy yellow of her face. Her jacket, peacock blue brocade, was brought from the fine shops at Peking by a traveling pedler. Her scarf was homespun.

* * *

WOmen delegates from Turkistan, Uzbekistan, from the Volga, gathered and talked about the new incubators and winter wheat.

Problems of a collective farm brought Chamaskina Eudoxie from the Mordovian autonomous region to the congress.

"Will the government send a moving picture machine that is not always breaking down so that the peasants can have amusement at night?"

"The machine we have now is always on fire."

The girl was richly dressed, bright beads over a white woolen blouse, fine embroidered shawl on her head.

A young factory director talked sharply about "the masters."

Yamakova, who learned to read and write when she was twenty-one, represented the Soviet at Kara-Karpath.

She is twenty-three now.

"They told me to bring home every word from the congress."

She wrote endlessly, intently, soberly.

One delegate talked five hours. Yamakova, a dozen braids poking from under her thickly embroidered Uzbek cap,

DEMAND FOR JUMPING JUMBOS CREATES FARM SIDELINE

LAKESIDE, CAL.—Scores of millions of croaking delicacies, reared to maturity in both natural and artificial ponds, are creating a new dish—frogs' legs!

Philadelphia consumes four millions a year, Los Angeles eats three millions, New York—but the list grows too large. And these are pairs of legs, not singles.

Ordinary bullfrogs, known more popularly as giant jumbos, supply the piece de resistance.

Among the quiet California hills near here one of the country's newest frog farms recently came into being. How many there are, scattered from Louisiana to Washington, statistics do not reveal. Frog men say there must be nearly 500 now, providing meaty frogs for the nation's epicures.

Louisiana Supplies Most

Louisiana furnishes possibly indirectly, most of the many million consumed each year. For the new farm, 106 pairs of common bullfrogs were shipped from that southern state to California.

In due course eggs are laid, tadpoles hatched and now millions of tiny tads crawl around one of the three large ponds while their parents feast on crayfish—also from Louisiana—and such other live food as come within reach stop the water.

Two Years in a Few Bites

When you eat a juicy leg from a frog, you bring to a close a rather lengthy career. Frogs do not spring into being and reach maturity overnight. From nine months to two years are required for a big frog to reach market-size, and in a few size-zing minutes he ceases to be.

The delicacy of the larger frogs comes not alone from the hind legs,



Frogs must eat to be eaten—so M. W. Herriman, of the Lakeside, Cal., frog farm, dips up minnows to feed the hungry table delicacies.

The fore legs supply several tasty bites and along the back tender morsels may be stripped.

Just how many frogs reach the din-

ing tables of hotels and homes cannot be estimated. One large farm sends to the market 1,000,000 a year. Others range down to 10,000 or so.

"Spring sowing is near. The winter never put down her pencil."

Victoria Daily Times

VICTORIA, B.C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1932



Mr. and Mrs. -

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

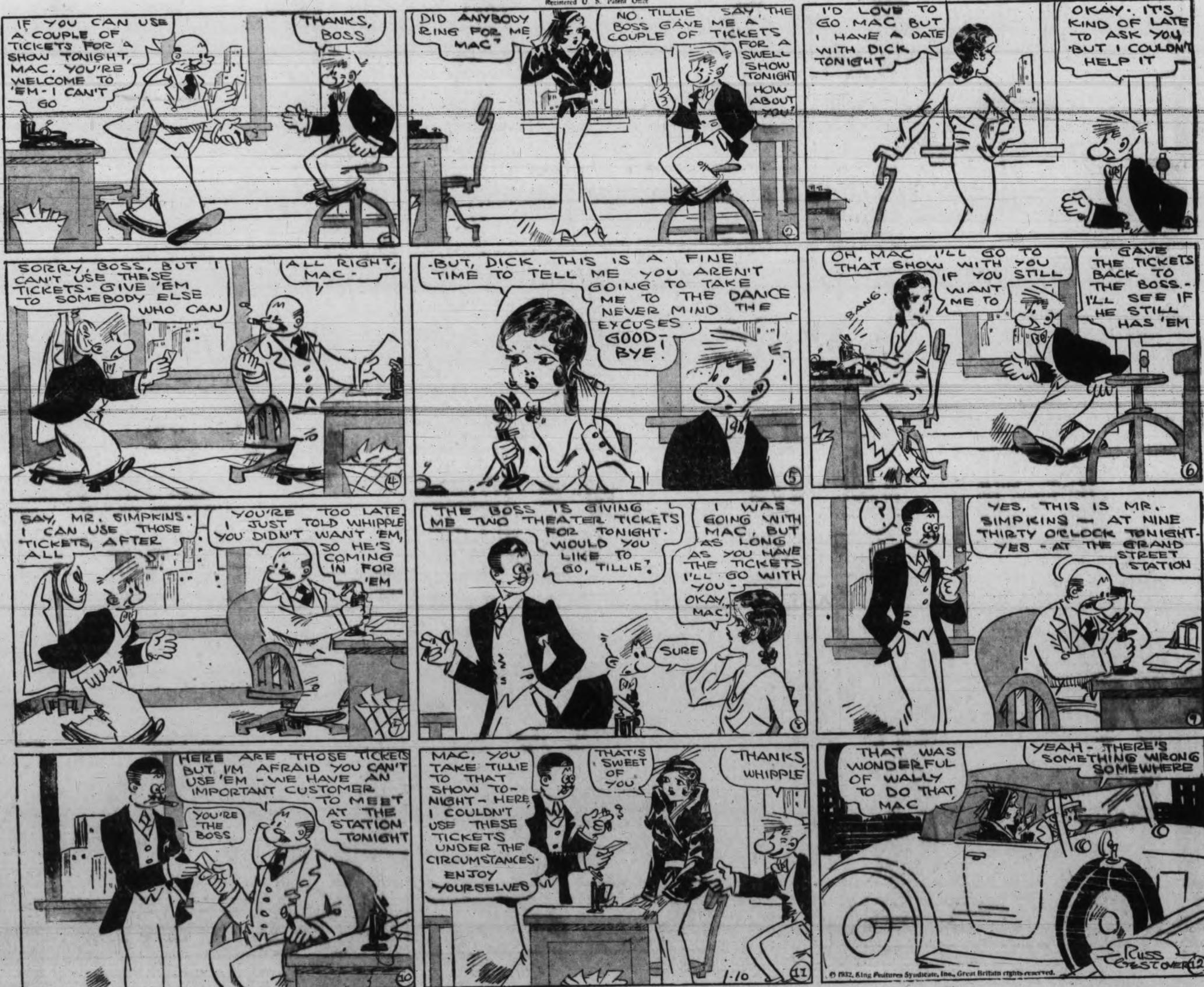


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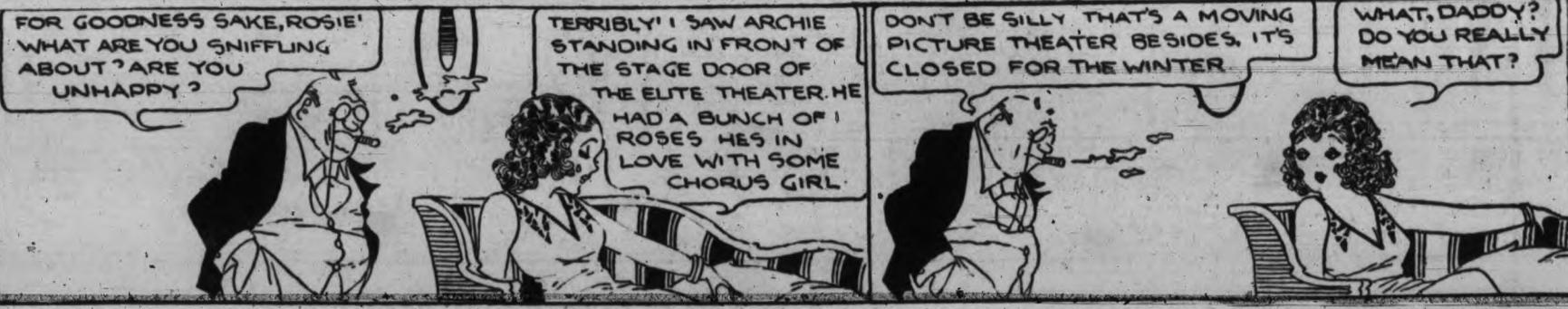


Tillie the Toiler



Rosie's Beau

Geo. McManus



TERRIBLY! I SAW ARCHIE STANDING IN FRONT OF THE STAGE DOOR OF THE ELITE THEATER. HE HAD A BUNCH OF ROSES HE'S IN LOVE WITH SOME CHORUS GIRL.

DON'T BE SILLY. THAT'S A MOVING PICTURE THEATER. BEIDES, IT'S CLOSED FOR THE WINTER.

WHAT, DADDY? DO YOU REALLY MEAN THAT?



Bringing Up Father



Reg'lar Fellers

by Gene Byrnes

